

FLORIDA EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

A Quarterly



September 1941

FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
TALLAHASSEE

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FUNCTIONS OF THE FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

The Florida Industrial Commission is responsible for the administration of the employment security program in Florida*: It attempts to bring together unemployed workers and job openings and to maintain the unemployed worker for short periods of time between jobs by the payment of unemployment benefits.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION

It is the chief function of the Florida State Employment Service to prevent the unemployed from needless and futile wandering either within a community or between communities. To this end the Employment Service maintains a file concerning unemployed workers and other job seekers classified by occupation and other characteristics pertinent to their ability to perform certain types of jobs and seeks to acquaint employers with the quality and quantity of workers it has available. Thus time and trouble can be saved the employer in searching for workers with the proper qualifications. In order to be able to offer the maximum possible service, the Florida State Employment Service works in cooperation with all the other state employment services so that, if necessary, the entire country can be called upon to furnish workers with skills which are especially needed in Florida. In fact, workers

with special skills needed in Florida have been drawn from many other states and the Florida State Employment Service has supplied workers for jobs throughout the United States and its territories because of the increased demand for specialized types of workers in various national defense activities.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION

It is the function of the Unemployment Compensation Division to administer the payment of unemployment benefits to unemployed workers who are ready, willing and able to work and who are otherwise eligible to receive such benefits in accordance with the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law.

Covered Workers:

All types of workers in Florida are not covered by the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law. The principal excluded employments are: (1) domestic service in a private home, (2) agricultural labor, (3) employment by the local, state or Federal Government, and (4) employment by inter-state railroads which have a national unemployment compensation system of their own. In addition, those workers who are employed by firms which employ less than eight workers in twenty different calendar weeks during the current or preceding year are not covered by the Law.

*The Florida Industrial Commission also administers the Florida Workmen's Compensation Law but this division of its activities is not integrated with the employment security divisions.

(Continued Inside Back Cover)

F L O R I D A E M P L O Y M E N T R E V I E W

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FLORIDA EMPLOYMENT REVIEW. DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS, FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA. WILLIAM U. NORWOOD, JR., CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. ROBERT B. BEASLEY, EDITOR. SPECIAL ARTICLES FROM ANY MEMBER OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION ARE SOLICITED.

STATE SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OPERATIONS

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

	3RD QUARTER 1941	2ND QUARTER 1941	3RD QUARTER 1940	PER CENT CHANGE (3RD QUARTER 1941 FROM 2ND QUARTER 1941)	PER CENT CHANGE (3RD QUARTER 1941 FROM 3RD QUARTER 1940)
NEW APPLICATIONS	33,848	49,328	29,447	- 31.4	+ 14.9
RENEWALS	22,357	31,437	23,854	- 28.9	- 6.3
ACTIVE FILE	110,995	117,842	65,111	- 5.8	+ 70.5
PLACEMENTS	16,560	12,774	10,518	+ 29.6	+ 57.4

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

ADDITIONS TO FUND:

NET COLLECTIONS	\$1,944,621.30	\$2,226,779.27	\$1,494,111.94	- 12.7	+ 30.2
INTEREST	<u>85,048.52</u>	<u>76,027.01</u>	<u>85,657.09</u>	+ 11.9	- 0.7
TOTAL	\$2,029,669.82	\$2,302,806.28	\$1,579,769.03	- 11.9	+ 28.5

BENEFIT PAYMENTS:

NUMBER	218,194	108,022	255,417	+102.0	- 14.6
AMOUNT	\$2,104,378.29	\$1,114,859.83	\$2,469,818.61	+ 88.8	- 14.8

CLAIMS RECEIVED*

INITIAL	37,584	27,398	30,813	+ 37.2	+ 22.0
WAITING PERIOD	42,147	36,163	59,607	+ 16.5	- 29.3
COMPENSABLE	<u>206,810</u>	<u>102,697</u>	<u>243,612</u>	+101.4	- 15.1
TOTAL	286,541	166,258	334,032	+ 72.3	- 14.2

AGENT STATE CLAIMS RECEIVED:

INITIAL	2,617	5,242	3,777	- 50.1	- 30.7
CONTINUED	<u>22,996</u>	<u>33,660</u>	<u>25,534</u>	- 31.7	- 9.9
TOTAL	25,613	38,902	29,311	- 34.2	- 12.6

LIABLE STATE CLAIMS RECEIVED:

INITIAL	4,828	4,744	3,523	+ 1.8	+ 37.0
CONTINUED	<u>23,628</u>	<u>13,946</u>	<u>23,219</u>	+ 69.4	+ 1.8
TOTAL	28,456	18,690	26,742	+ 52.2	+ 6.4

INITIAL DETERMINATIONS:

ELIGIBLE	28,523	12,967	20,579	+120.0	+ 38.6
INELIGIBLE	<u>12,639</u>	<u>15,926</u>	<u>17,669</u>	- 20.6	- 28.5
TOTAL	41,162	28,893	38,248	+ 42.5	+ 7.6

*THESE DATA ARE BASED UPON LOCAL OFFICE RECEIPTS AND DO NOT INCLUDE EITHER AGENT OR LIABLE STATE CLAIMS.

REVIEW OF THE QUARTER

Employment in Florida during July, August, and September was at a seasonally low ebb because the off-season for citrus and vegetable packing and canning and for the tourist trade occurs at this time. The extent of the unemployment occasioned by this seasonal decline is indicated by the fact that almost 23,000 persons were drawing unemployment compensation at one time during this period. A large number of the agricultural workers who were unemployed during this period are not covered by the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law and were not included in the above figure. Of course, many of the workers who are ordinarily employed in Florida during the winter found employment in other states during the summer. By the end of September the migration of workers back to the State for the winter season had begun.

Although employment in construction in some of the resort areas, such as Miami and St. Petersburg, was abnormally low during the third quarter of 1941, various national defense construction projects throughout the State caused employment in this field of activity to be unusually high. Not only was employment in construction greater than normal but also there was an increase in this employment as compared with the second quarter of 1941. However, the employment outlook in this field is not at all bright. Material shortages delayed a considerable number of construction projects during this period and priority regulation of certain essential construction materials promise a serious curtailment of private building within a few months. The dark outlook for employment in this field is only relieved by the indication of additional government construction projects.

Employment in manufacturing industries was maintained at a high level for this period of the year, with the exception of employment by the citrus canneries. The seasonal reduction in employment by crate mills was less than usual and employment in the lumber mills was better than usual. However, the prospective reduction in construction will undoubtedly adversely affect employment in lumber manufacturing.

Employment in wholesale and retail trade was at a seasonally low ebb but was considerably better than usual for the third quarter. In Jacksonville retail sales during July were 32% above sales for July of 1940 and in Tampa retail sales during July were 29% above sales for July 1940, according to the Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. The regulations regarding consumer credit caused a further increase in retail sales during August which were 41% and 45% above sales for August, 1940, in Jacksonville and Tampa, respectively. However, consumer credit regulation, material shortages, and priority regulation will cause some unemployment in this field of activity in the future.

MANPOWER FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CAMP BLANDING

(A summary of a research study
published under the above title)

By Edward W. Hiles, Administrative Assistant

Much valuable data were secured by the Employment Service during its operations on the Camp Blanding Construction Project. The amount of statistical data available was necessarily limited due to the use of skeleton registrations. However, the general information contained in the applications afforded a basis for studying many of the problems involved on a large project of this type. Much interesting data became available concerning defense migration, housing problems, occupational and geographic mobility of labor and the value of a public employment system in staffing such a project.

Sources of Labor

The supply of labor, always a major factor to be considered in any type of industrial activity, large or small, private or public, was a big question-mark in the Blanding project. The information available at the time the contract was let concerning the labor supply in the area surrounding Blanding would have led us to believe that this contract was being let in practically a labor vacuum. This was particularly true with respect to skilled workers. Estimates of labor needs at first were relatively low compared with the demands finally created on the project. The few thousand workers concerning whom there was definite information available consisted of union members and Employment Service registrants. There was no chance of meeting the project requirements with these few men.

Invisible Supply

Publicity in connection with the project naturally brought hundreds of workers to the site. These workers represented many and varied occupations but they also constituted an invaluable source of supply concerning which no information had been available. It was found that thousands of farm hands from within commuting distance of the project had come in search of employment. It was the off-season for agricultural activity. Many of these workers ordinarily employed in agriculture were found to have secondary skills which would qualify them for skilled construction jobs.

Migratory Supply

In addition to the local supply of labor for the project, there was an influx of workers from beyond the commuting distance. Some of these workers were attracted solely by the possibilities of employment on this project. Many others, however, represented a part of the vast supply of workers who normally came to Florida during the fall of each year. Upon their release from the Blanding project many of these workers went to South Florida to work in the resorts and to assist in harvesting truck crops. Every State in the United States was represented by one or more applicants as was every type of occupation. From this group many jobs were filled and the migrant supply played an important role in meeting the project needs.

The Clearance Supply

The clearance system was used on the Blanding project chiefly for the purpose of securing workers in the more highly skilled classifications. The value of the

system in staffing this project was necessarily limited due to the time element involved. Notice of the contract award was given only a short time prior to the commencement of operations. There was not time for planning the clearance of labor to permit an even flow to the project. All requests for clearance were treated as emergency requests and in most instances the referred workers had to be re-registered at the Blanding temporary office. There were also instances of lost identification cards and other factors adding to the congestion in operations at the site.

Although its use on the Blanding project was limited, it can not be said that the clearance system is of little value in staffing projects of this type. There is no doubt but that sufficient time for planning would have permitted an organized clearance movement into the area rather than the disorganized influx which resulted in this particular case.

Characteristics of Job Applicants

There were more than 33,000 different individuals who sought employment at Camp Blanding. These workers represented more than 600 different occupations as compared with the 93 occupations represented by job openings on the project. The largest group of applicants were in the skilled production classification, while the second largest was made up of workers in agricultural and kindred occupations. Approximately 28.6% of the total applicants were registered in the skilled group. The data reveal that the majority of the skilled workers came from beyond the 100 mile radius, while more than 50% of the workers in the unskilled production and agricultural groups came from within 50 miles of the project. This might be accounted for partially by the industrial characteristics of the area in which the project is located. The data also reveal a definite tendency on the part of skilled workers to travel greater distances for work of this type. It is likely that this is due to the demand for skilled workers, necessitating travel over greater distances. It is usually found on projects of this type that there is a predominance of locally available unskilled labor while there is generally a limited supply of available skilled workers.

Approximately 69.8% of the applicants at the project were white; only 28.7% of these were drawn from within a 50 mile radius. On the other hand, more than 47% of the colored applicants were drawn from within the area; only 36% of the total colored applicants traveled more than 100 miles to the project. There is some question as to whether this might not be due to a predominance of colored workers within the area surrounding the project. There is no indication, however, that such was the case and it is possible that a higher ratio of negroes might have been found in the distant areas from which the workers were drawn. The logical conclusion seems to be that there is a greater tendency on the part of white workers to travel the greater distances in search of employment. This may be tied in with the previous paragraph inasmuch as the information shows a predominance of white workers among the skilled group and a predominance of colored workers among the unskilled group.

What was the Extent of the Unnecessary Migration to the Project?

According to the data obtained in the study of registration cards there is some indication that there was a considerable amount of unnecessary migration into the Blanding area. There were approximately 23,000 different individuals placed in jobs on the project. At the same time there were more than 24,000 workers registered from within the 175 mile radius. If we could assume this supply to

contain the necessary occupational qualifications, then it might be said that the 28.6% of total applicants coming from outside the 175 mile radius constituted a surplus labor supply. The only occupational group within the 175 mile radius which did not contain as many applicants as were placed in that group was the skilled classification. Too much weight, however, can not be placed on this shortage due to the fact that the data reveal many unskilled and semi-skilled production workers as well as agricultural workers to have filled skilled construction jobs. A further review of the data also shows that there were nearly 2,000 skilled registrants within the 175 mile area who were not placed at all.

Although the data indicate such to be true, it can not be said that the project could have been completely staffed with registrants within the 175 mile area. However, it definitely appears that there was some unnecessary migration.

CONCLUSION:

Experience gained on this project reveals a definite need for preplanning on all large construction projects of this type. This is particularly true where the projects are being located in areas where there is little available information concerning the labor supply and in areas which do not have facilities for absorbing the enormous influx of workers needed to staff such a project. On the Blanding project it was necessary for many workers to accept crowded living conditions which should not be necessary on other projects if proper and efficient planning is permitted. It was shown at Blanding that adequate and satisfactory housing facilities could be provided at relatively low cost. Temporary shelters were provided for a small percentage of the workers on this job. Adequate housing would help to solve another serious problem encountered at Camp Blanding involving transportation. Lack of such facilities on this particular project necessitated commuting up to one hundred miles each way daily. It was shown on the project, however, that a solution to this problem could be reached with the provision of temporary rail facilities on which work trains could be brought into the area. In order to provide such facilities of housing and transportation, however, it is first necessary that sufficient information be made available with respect to the number of workers to be employed so that plans can be based on reliable data.

While we can not expect to eliminate migration entirely from projects of this type, a well planned and well organized program of recruitment might have aided in curtailing migration to some extent and eliminating many of the problems which resulted from the disorganized flow of workers to the site. It must be kept in mind also that sufficient planning will give more time to locate the local available supply of labor which, if properly absorbed, would eliminate much unnecessary migration. The data obtained from the registration cards of the Blanding applicants show definitely that a much larger proportion of the workers were available in the nearby areas than were employed on this project.

SPECIAL EXAMINER'S DETERMINATION
IN LABOR DISPUTE CASE

THE OPERATION OF THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY PROGRAM IS DEVELOPING A NEW FIELD OF LEGAL ACTIVITY OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE AND INTEREST. THIS ABRIDGED ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL EXAMINER PATRICK H. MEAR'S DECISION IN A LABOR DISPUTE CASE IS PRESENTED AS AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE OF THE TYPE OF LEGAL ACTIVITIES MADE NECESSARY BY THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY PROGRAM AND TO THROW SOME LIGHT ON THIS PHASE OF THE COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES.--Ed.

The claims of 723 workers alleged to be unemployed due to a labor dispute at the premises at which they were employed, having been transmitted to a Special Examiner for determination, a hearing was held by such Special Examiner on August 20, 1941, after due notice to the parties. Several hundred claimants were present in their own behalf. The Local Union No.X was represented by its Vice-President and a number of its members. The employer was represented by its attorney.

CONTENTIONS OF THE PARTIES:

Some of the claimants contended that they are eligible for benefits because they were not participating in or financing, or directly interested in such labor dispute; or did not belong to a grade or class of workers any of whom were participating in, or financing, or directly interested in such dispute.

FINDINGS OF THE EXAMINER:

This employer operates a mill, box factory, logging camp, commissary, filling station, and related activities, employing approximately 800 employees. About December, 1940, some of these employees organized a Union. On March 22, 1941, at a meeting open to all of the employees of the employer, an election was held under the direction of the National Labor Relations Board to determine whether this Local Union should become the bargaining agent for all employees. 489 employees voted in favor of the Union acting as bargaining agent for all employees and 121 voted against such union representation. The union then sought a ten per cent wage increase for all employees, an eight hour day, a closed shop, and other benefits. The employer did not accede to all of these demands, and therefore the Union called a strike for July 31, 1941. Those employees who remained at their stations after the power was shut off were told by their foremen that operations were being suspended until further notice.

Approximately 723 employees became unemployed as a result of this labor dispute, and a large majority of them have filed claims for unemployment benefits.

At the hearing on the claims the Vice-President of the Union testified that approximately 600 to 650 of the employees had joined the Union; that the Union is not classified, and has as members electricians, locomotive engineers, lumber inspectors, checkers, machine operators,

common laborers, loggers, and others; that some of the members of the Union work in the logging camp, pine saw mill, veneer mill, crate department, power plant, planing mill, machine shop, lumber yard, and other departments; that clerical workers, foremen and other supervisory employees are not eligible for membership in the Union.

Eighty-four claimants testified at the hearing before the Examiner. They were to a large extent volunteer witnesses, representative of all grades and classes of the workers who have filed claims. Sixty-two claimed that they were not members of the Union and were not participating in or financing or directly interested in the labor dispute. Seventeen of the claimants acknowledged that they were members of the Union, while five declined to answer any questions regarding their Union affiliation. Many of the witnesses stated that they were not willing to resume work until the dispute was settled.

Since the hearing, the employer has advised the Examiner that it has entered into an agreement with the Union, recognizing the Union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all the employees, providing for a general increase of approximately ten (10%) per cent in wage rates, and containing provisions covering such matters as: adjustment of complaints, seniority, and preservation of rights of employees called into military service. The employer resumed operations on August 25, 1941.

REASONS FOR DETERMINATION:

Section 6-D of the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law reads as follows:

"Section 6. An individual shall be disqualified for benefits -

"D. For any week with respect to which the Commission finds that his total or partial unemployment is due to a labor dispute in active progress which exists at the factory, establishment or other premises at which he is or was last employed; provided, that this subsection shall not apply if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commission that -

"I. He is not participating in or financing, or directly interested in the labor dispute which is in active progress; provided, however, that the payment of regular union dues shall not be construed as financing a labor dispute within the meaning of this section: or

"II. He does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which immediately before the commencement of the labor dispute there were members employed at the premises at which the labor dispute occurs any of whom are participating in, or financing, or directly interested in the dispute;..."

From the evidence it appears that the total or partial unemployment of all claimants in this case for the period from July 31 through August 23,

1941, was due to a labor dispute in active progress which existed at the premises at which they were last employed. Therefore, under the above quoted Section of the Act, each such claimant is disqualified for benefits during said period unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commission that he is relieved of such disqualification by the provisions of paragraph I or II of Section 6-D, supra.

The phrase "directly interested in" is not defined in the Act, but has been interpreted by the Commissions, Boards, and Courts of many states. The great majority of the decisions we have had opportunity to examine hold that:

"Claimants who were not members of the Union but who had as much to gain through the labor dispute as the Union members, held to be directly interested in the labor dispute."

-Benefit Series, U. C. I. S., Vol. 4, No. 7, 6131 Idaho A.

In the case of Chrysler Corporation versus Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, decided June 12, 1940, and reported in CCH Unemployment Insurance Service, Paragraph 8068, the Court said:

"....The rule is too well settled to be questioned that a labor dispute that affects the wages, hours of work and general conditions of employment, causes all employees concerned to be 'directly interested.' This is not a contingent, remote or speculative interest, but must be regarded as directly within the meaning of the statute."

As a majority of the employees of this employer had voted to accept the Union as their bargaining agent, and all of the employees had as much to gain through the labor dispute as did the Union members, it must be concluded that all of the claimants in the instant case were "directly interested in the labor dispute" which existed at the premises at which they were last employed. Therefore, the claimants have failed to show to the satisfaction of the Commission that they, or any of them, are relieved of disqualification by the provision of paragraph I of Section 6-D, supra.

The term "grade or class of workers" as used in paragraph II of said Section 6-D has met with a variety of interpretations in the various states.

However, as the Examiner has found that all of the claimants in the instant case were "directly interested in the labor dispute" within the meaning of paragraph I of Section 6-D of the Act, it naturally follows that they all belong to some grade or class of workers of which there were members employed who were directly interested in the dispute. Also, according to the record and evidence, some members of every grade or class of workers here involved either belonged to the Union or otherwise participated in the labor dispute. Therefore, the claimants have failed to show to the satisfaction of the Commission that they, or any of them, are relieved of disqualification by the provision of paragraph II of Section 6-D, supra.

DETERMINATION:

It is, therefore, determined that the claimants are disqualified for benefits for the weeks ending August 2, August 9, August 16, and August 23, 1941.

AN UNUSUAL "PLACEMENT"

By:

H. J. Dame, Field Deputy and
J. H. Boschen, Manager F.S.E.S.

"Matching Men and Jobs" is a phrase frequently used to describe the function of the State Employment Service. This glib phrase covers a multitude of difficult problems. It sometimes happens that either a suitable applicant is not available for a job opening, or a job does not seem to exist for some well qualified applicant. It is then that the best faculties of the office must be brought to bear on the problem to find a solution.

Such an instance occurred in the Pensacola Office when James Calvin Reeves came to this office on April 1, 1939, seeking a job. He was interviewed and classified as a master baker. It seems that Jimmy, as he is familiarly known and called by everyone, came to Pensacola about a year previously and had been employed as a night baker at a hotel. He and the steward had a clash and Jimmy found himself looking for a job.

At the time Jimmy registered for work, he filed a claim for unemployment compensation. The circumstances surrounding his dismissal gave rise to an investigation of the claim to ascertain if a disqualification should be levied. The field deputy who made the investigation was very favorably impressed by Jimmy's personality. As a result he and the Manager of the Pensacola Local Employment Office conceived the idea of Jimmy's bakery. They found an old homemade table, picked up a two-burner hotplate gasoline stove at a junk yard, bought three dishpans, a sack of flour, some sugar and shortening, paid \$10 down as rent on an old building and started Jimmy off making doughnuts.

This was on May 17, 1939, and thirty days later Jimmy was also selling cold drinks. In another thirty days Jimmy had procured an old used oven, which he installed and then made pies, cookies and bread, as well as doughnuts. Jimmy's place was popular from the start. The business grew and soon larger quarters were found, where later a new up-to-date oven was installed and a modern mixer, slicer and wrapper added.

Jimmy's Bakery is now a first-class bakery as is attested by the large stock of flour, sugar, canned milk, canned fruit as well as the fine display of breads, rolls, cakes, cookies, doughnuts, pies and other pastries. Although the bakery is a family affair employing Jimmy, his wife and two sons, the business has grown to such an extent that four other employees have been added - supplied by the local employment office.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL INDEXES

Included in this issue are employment and pay roll data beginning with 1938 for total covered employment and for the industrial divisions: Construction; Manufacturing; Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities; Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Service. It is planned to keep these data up-to-date in future issues of the Florida Employment Review.

Data on employment and pay rolls in Mining are not included because of its relative small employment in Florida. Although employment and pay rolls in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate are of some significance in this State, employment and pay roll data are not included for this industrial division because of too many coverage fluctuations, i. e., in both 1939 and 1940. In the first case insurance companies ceased reporting commission salesmen because of litigation regarding coverage of these workers and in the other, National banks and Federal savings and loan associations were brought under the law. The first change was not important from the standpoint of total covered employment but was of some significance from the standpoint of employment in this industrial division.

The chief difficulty in interpreting these employment and pay roll data is brought about by coverage fluctuations. The most important change was the removal of citrus and vegetable packing workers in 1940 which was included in the Wholesale and Retail Trade division. Of some importance also was the removal of employment by naval stores operators--by practically all of them--in 1940. This employment was included under Manufacturing.

Some changes had to be made in the data given for total covered employment in the June issue of the Review. The changes affected the last three months of 1940 and the first three months of 1941. These changes were made necessary through the receipt of several revised reports.

As was to be expected, the most pronounced employment fluctuations have occurred in construction employment which has fallen off drastically from the peak reached during the construction of Camp Blanding. However, employment in this industry is still considerably higher than normal. Increased employment is also found in the other industrial divisions with the result that covered employment in June, 1941, was 10.9% greater than covered employment in June, 1940.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT IN FLORIDA

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL		CONSTRUCTION		MANUFACTURING		TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE		SERVICE	
	NUMBER	INDEX 1939= 100	NUMBER	INDEX 1939= 100	NUMBER	INDEX 1939= 100	NUMBER	INDEX 1939= 100	NUMBER	INDEX 1939= 100	NUMBER	INDEX 1939= 100
1938												
JAN	244,124	104.1	13,984	74.5	66,027	98.8	25,264	101.9	89,406	105.5	34,388	127.8
FEB	243,520	103.8	12,344	65.8	66,865	100.1	25,456	102.1	89,067	105.1	34,857	129.6
MAR	237,773	101.4	12,055	64.3	66,207	99.1	25,134	101.4	86,455	102.0	33,427	124.3
APR	221,350	94.4	11,923	63.6	62,213	93.1	23,826	96.1	81,819	96.5	27,530	102.4
MAY	204,626	86.0	12,608	67.2	60,400	90.4	23,598	95.2	72,924	86.0	21,727	80.8
JUNE	191,460	81.6	13,012	69.4	56,782	85.0	22,604	91.2	65,281	77.0	20,683	76.9
JULY	182,599	77.9	14,046	74.9	54,233	81.2	21,987	88.7	59,653	70.4	19,292	71.7
AUG	186,098	79.4	14,647	78.1	56,807	85.0	22,292	89.9	60,201	71.0	19,240	71.5
SEPT	197,082	84.0	15,031	80.1	58,254	87.2	23,271	93.9	67,605	79.8	19,950	74.2
OCT	207,885	88.6	15,816	84.3	58,009	86.8	23,631	95.3	76,775	90.6	20,894	77.7
NOV	223,829	95.4	17,750	84.0	62,949	94.2	24,060	97.1	83,729	98.8	24,315	90.5
DEC	236,843	101.0	15,422	82.2	63,490	95.0	25,143	101.4	90,470	106.7	28,888	107.4
1939												
JAN	253,161	108.0	16,923	90.2	67,860	101.6	26,113	105.3	94,514	111.5	34,681	128.9
FEB	254,762	108.6	16,385	90.0	67,821	101.5	25,793	104.0	95,374	112.5	36,231	134.7
MAR	254,166	108.4	16,545	88.2	70,328	105.3	26,073	105.2	94,539	111.5	34,185	127.1
APR	238,548	101.7	16,408	87.5	67,443	101.0	24,919	100.5	88,843	104.8	28,753	106.9
MAY	222,097	94.7	16,717	89.1	65,406	97.9	24,334	98.2	80,896	95.4	22,504	83.7
JUNE	218,243	93.1	18,601	99.2	64,852	97.1	24,454	98.6	75,910	89.6	21,929	81.5
JULY	208,774	89.0	19,111	101.9	62,912	94.2	23,124	93.3	69,292	81.8	21,841	81.2
AUG	208,543	88.9	20,275	108.1	62,417	93.4	24,080	97.1	67,408	79.5	21,866	81.3
SEPT	214,487	91.5	21,135	112.7	64,411	96.4	24,226	97.7	70,602	83.3	21,772	80.9
OCT	231,628	98.8	21,563	114.9	66,815	100.0	24,068	97.1	85,027	100.3	22,139	82.3
NOV	246,517	105.1	21,935	117.2	69,745	104.4	24,257	97.8	93,022	109.8	24,693	91.8
DEC	263,037	112.2	18,959	101.1	71,476	107.0	26,017	105.0	101,599	119.9	32,170	119.6
1940												
JAN	256,296*	110.1	18,620	99.2	71,006*	106.3	27,293	110.1	97,539*	103.3	40,163	149.3
FEB	260,135	110.9	18,995	101.2	71,624	107.2	26,527	107.0	98,406	104.3	41,172	153.1
MAR	256,305	109.3	19,285	102.8	69,414	103.9	26,954	108.7	86,860	102.5	40,442	150.4
APR	238,439	101.7	20,155	107.4	66,225	95.2	25,995	104.9	80,179	94.6	32,627	121.3
MAY	226,614	96.6	22,585	120.4	64,687	96.8	25,204	101.7	74,850	88.3	26,198	97.4
JUNE	222,707	95.0	24,060	128.2	63,426	95.0	25,337	102.2	72,117	85.5	24,767	92.1
JULY	225,396	96.1	28,218	150.4	61,000	91.3	25,435	102.6	72,122	85.1	25,287	95.1
AUG	235,606	100.5	34,277	182.7	62,699	93.9	25,456	102.7	73,908	87.2	25,531	94.2
SEPT	244,159	104.1	36,487	194.5	65,469	98.0	25,880	104.4	76,012	89.7	26,247	97.6
OCT	268,502	114.5	50,063	266.9	67,613	101.2	27,219	109.8	81,781	96.5	27,322	101.8
NOV	287,377	122.6	55,019	293.3	70,464	105.5	28,284	114.1	89,265	105.3	29,532	109.8
DEC	302,540	129.0	49,203	262.3	73,355	109.8	29,416	118.7	98,232	115.9	37,303	138.7
1941**												
JAN	305,602	130.3	50,703	270.3	73,956	110.7	30,230	122.0	93,314	110.1	41,935	155.9
FEB	292,616	126.1	40,295	214.8	74,138	111.0	29,680	119.7	93,388	110.1	42,716	158.6
MAR	285,196	121.6	31,501	167.0	73,683	110.3	30,051	121.2	92,242	108.8	42,486	158.0
APR	271,985	116.0	31,210	166.4	71,931	107.7	28,806	116.2	88,225	104.1	36,239	134.7
MAY	255,636	109.0	28,994	154.5	71,413	106.9	28,550	115.2	81,827	96.5	29,582	110.0
JUNE	246,923	105.3	27,921	148.8	70,079	104.9	26,778	108.0	79,009	93.2	28,156	104.7

*AS OF JANUARY 1, 1940, EMPLOYMENT IN CITRUS AND VEGETABLE PACKING WAS REMOVED FROM COVERAGE. THIS CHANGE IN COVERAGE AFFECTED EMPLOYMENT IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND, OF COURSE, TOTAL COVERED EMPLOYMENT. EMPLOYMENT BY NAVAL STORES OPERATORS WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR MANUFACTURING AFTER 1939. BEGINNING WITH JANUARY, 1940, EMPLOYMENT IN NATIONAL BANKS AND FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS WAS INCLUDED IN TOTAL COVERED EMPLOYMENT.

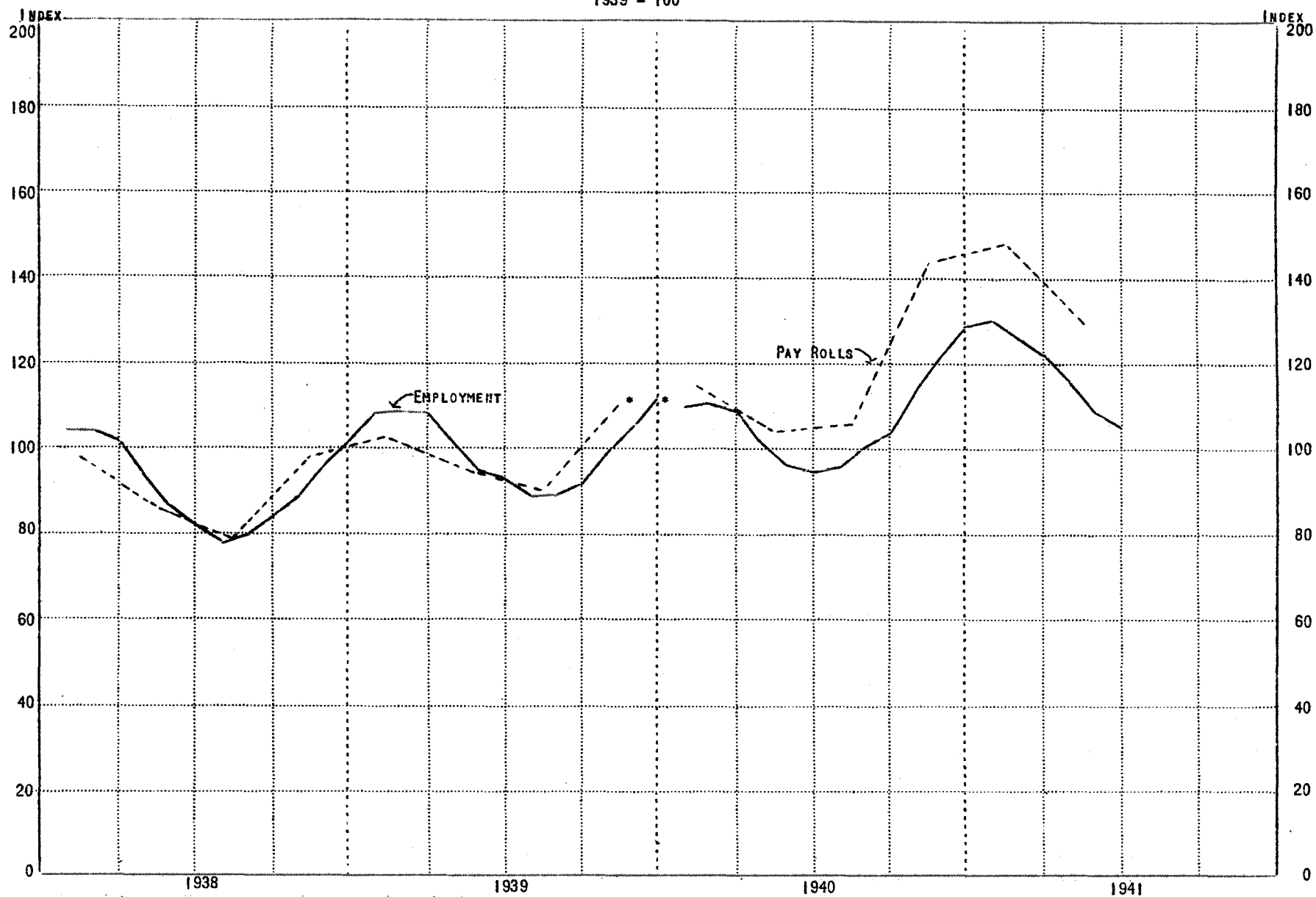
**EMPLOYMENT IN 1941 IS ESTIMATED.

COVERED PAY ROLLS IN FLORIDA

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL		CONSTRUCTION		MANUFACTURING		TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE		SERVICE	
	AMOUNT	INDEX 1939=100	AMOUNT	INDEX 1939=100	AMOUNT	INDEX 1939=100	AMOUNT	INDEX 1939=100	AMOUNT	INDEX 1939=100	AMOUNT	INDEX 1939=100
<u>1938</u>												
1ST QUARTER	\$54,900,288	97.6	\$2,929,230	65.4	\$13,092,528	91.0	\$6,135,864	95.0	\$21,022,030	99.2	\$7,747,647	126.9
2ND QUARTER	48,532,479	86.3	2,834,187	63.3	12,578,275	87.4	5,815,610	90.0	18,724,431	88.4	4,940,655	80.9
3RD QUARTER	44,305,506	78.8	3,247,748	72.5	11,773,660	81.8	5,575,475	86.3	16,072,811	75.9	4,197,435	68.7
4TH QUARTER	55,269,106	98.2	4,154,735	92.7	13,794,652	95.8	6,338,216	98.1	21,603,755	102.0	5,503,865	90.1
<u>1939</u>												
1ST QUARTER	57,953,635	103.0	3,572,341	79.7	13,869,830	96.4	6,533,904	101.2	22,303,326	105.3	8,112,980	132.8
2ND QUARTER	53,806,709	95.6	3,735,885	83.4	14,022,439	97.4	6,451,712	99.9	20,525,998	96.9	5,495,926	90.0
3RD QUARTER	50,924,212	90.5	4,735,967	105.7	13,626,154	94.7	6,141,432	95.1	18,080,998	85.3	4,892,786	80.1
4TH QUARTER	62,323,238	110.8	5,876,458	131.2	16,055,414	111.5	6,707,584	103.8	23,836,525	112.5	5,926,320	97.0
<u>1940</u>												
1ST QUARTER	64,592,627*	114.8	4,452,322	99.4	15,705,474*	109.1	7,039,336	109.0	23,418,692*	110.5	9,497,610	155.5
2ND QUARTER	58,670,701	104.3	5,036,591	112.4	14,984,943	104.1	6,846,836	106.0	20,849,382	98.4	6,475,833	106.0
3RD QUARTER	59,689,060	106.1	7,879,105	175.9	14,799,400	102.8	6,835,181	105.8	19,727,281	93.1	5,944,056	97.3
4TH QUARTER	80,760,997	143.6	16,801,635	375.0	18,032,523	125.3	7,783,414	120.5	25,399,364	120.0	7,428,594	121.6
<u>1941</u>												
1ST QUARTER	83,419,726	148.3	15,500,582	346.0	17,698,278	124.4	8,247,044	127.7	25,901,977	122.3	10,777,644	176.5
2ND QUARTER	72,806,002	129.4	8,845,429	197.4	18,494,176	128.5	8,093,154	125.3	24,084,468	113.7	7,919,279	129.7

*SEE TABLE ENTITLED "COVERED EMPLOYMENT IN FLORIDA" FOR EXPLANATION OF COVERAGE CHANGES.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN FLORIDA
1939 = 100



*AS OF JANUARY 1, 1940, EMPLOYMENT IN CITRUS AND VEGETABLE PACKING WAS REMOVED FROM COVERAGE AND ALSO MOST OF THE NAVAL STORES OPERATORS.
NATIONAL BANKS ARE INCLUDED IN THE DATA BEGINNING WITH 1940.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

New applications and renewals of registrations for employment fell off considerably during the third quarter of 1941 as compared with the second quarter, new applications decreasing 31.4% and renewals decreasing 28.9%. However, new applications and renewals were exceptionally high during the second quarter because of the national defense drive to register all available workers; and the additions to the active file of registrants during the third quarter of 1941 was about normal, being 5.4% greater than the additions to the active file during the third quarter of 1940.

The number of registrants in the active file reached a peak of 121,238 at the end of July and then fell off rapidly to 110,995 at the end of September. It is probable that the active file will continue to decrease for some time because of the seasonal increase in employment this fall and winter and because of the continued demand for workers in defense activities.

The trend of job placements was steadily upward during the third quarter in spite of the summer slack season. Increased employment on national defense construction projects was largely responsible for the increase in placements. During the third quarter placements exceeded second quarter placements by 29.6% and third quarter 1940 placements by 57.4%.

As indicated above, the primary cause of the increase in placements was the increased activity in the construction industry. Placements in construction during the third quarter exceeded similar placements during the second quarter by 82.4% and constituted 42.4% of the total placements made during the third quarter. From the occupational standpoint the greatest relative increase in placements was in the skilled occupations which increased over the second quarter by 153%. Semi-skilled and unskilled placements also contributed considerably to the increase and placements in these classifications exceeded similar placements during the second quarter by 49% and 42%, respectively.

The relative increase in the placement of older workers is beginning to show up distinctly when viewed over the period of a year. Placements of workers fifty years of age and older during the third quarter of 1941 exceeded placements in this age group during the third quarter of 1940 by 90.4%, the relative increase in total placements being only 57.4%.

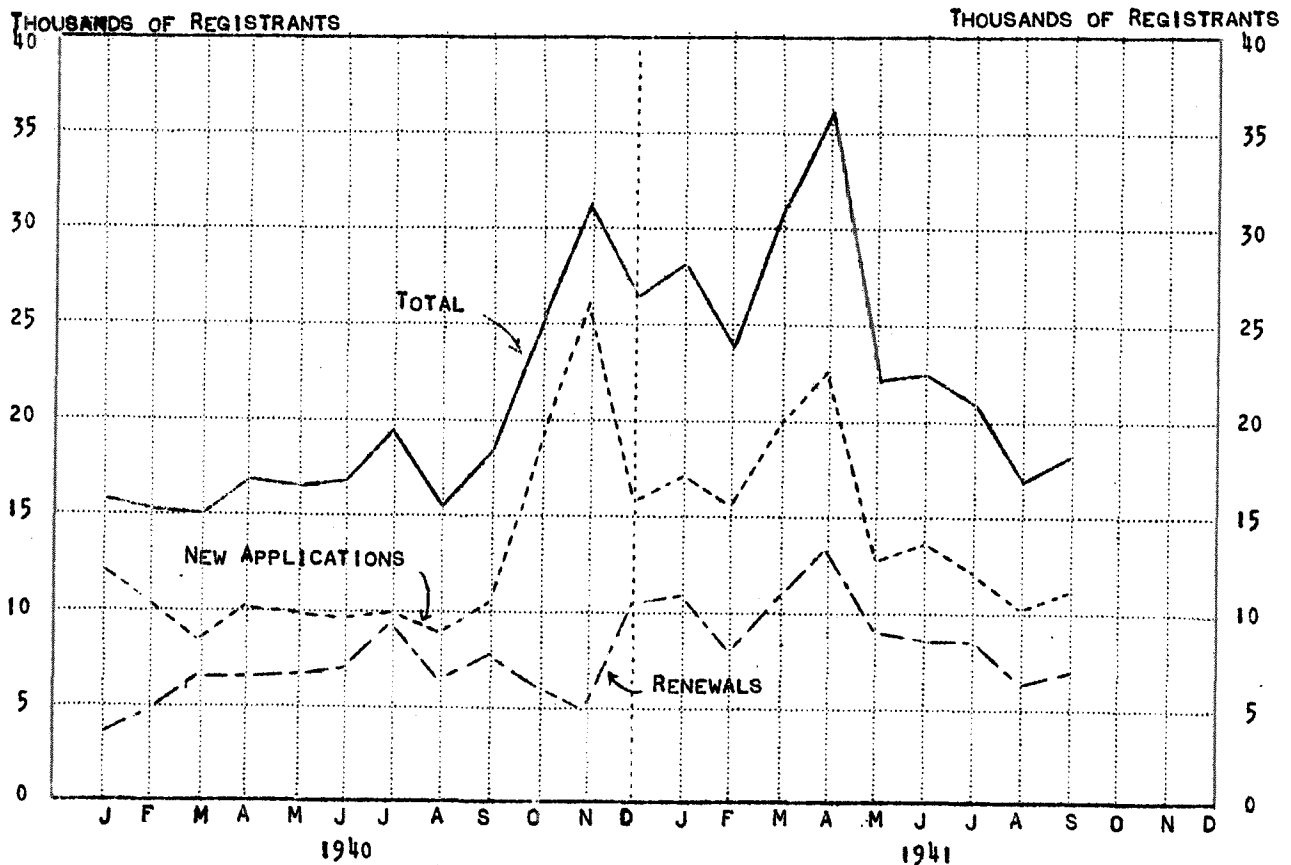
Clearance placements increased phenomenally during the third quarter because of the construction of the Army flying school at Sebring. Order holding placements were almost double applicant holding placements, but this was not the result of inter-state clearance but instead resulted from a lag in reporting applicant holding placements.

**ADDITIONS TO THE ACTIVE FILE OF REGISTRANTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941**

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL ADDITIONS TO ACTIVE FILE		NEW APPLICATIONS		RENEWALS	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR*	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR
1940						
JANUARY	15,852	XXXXX	12,226	XXXX	3,626	XXXX
FEBRUARY	15,283	XXXXX	10,575	XXXX	4,708	XXXX
MARCH	15,039	XXXXX	8,422	XXXX	6,617	XXXX
APRIL	16,806	XXXXX	10,184	XXXX	6,622	XXXX
MAY	16,684	XXXXX	9,927	XXXX	6,757	XXXX
JUNE	16,818	XXXXX	9,697	XXXX	7,151	XXXX
JULY	19,422	XXXXX	9,940	XXXX	9,482	XXXX
AUGUST	15,664	XXXXX	9,087	XXXX	6,577	XXXX
SEPTEMBER	18,215	XXXXX	10,420	XXXX	7,795	XXXX
OCTOBER	24,829	XXXXX	18,578	XXXX	6,281	XXXX
NOVEMBER	31,256	XXXXX	26,169	XXXX	5,087	XXXX
DECEMBER	26,520	XXXXX	15,935	XXXX	10,585	XXXX
1941						
JANUARY	28,298	+ 78.5	17,259	+ 41.2	11,039	+ 204.4
FEBRUARY	23,845	+ 56.0	15,695	+ 48.4	8,150	+ 73.1
MARCH	30,972	+ 105.9	20,013	+ 137.6	10,959	+ 65.6
APRIL	36,150	+ 115.1	22,713	+ 123.0	13,437	+ 102.9
MAY	22,170	+ 32.9	12,876	+ 29.7	9,294	+ 37.5
JUNE	22,445	+ 33.2	13,739	+ 41.2	8,706	+ 21.7
JULY	20,997	+ 8.1	12,294	+ 23.7	8,703	+ 8.2
AUGUST	16,284	+ 8.4	10,349	+ 13.9	6,535	+ 0.9
SEPTEMBER	18,224	0	11,205	+ 7.5	7,019	- 10.0

*THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1939 TO 1940 IS NOT GIVEN SINCE THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ONLY STARTED TO FUNCTION JANUARY 1, 1939, AND WAS LARGELY CONCERNED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DUTIES AT THAT TIME.

**ADDITIONS TO THE ACTIVE FILE OF REGISTRANTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941**

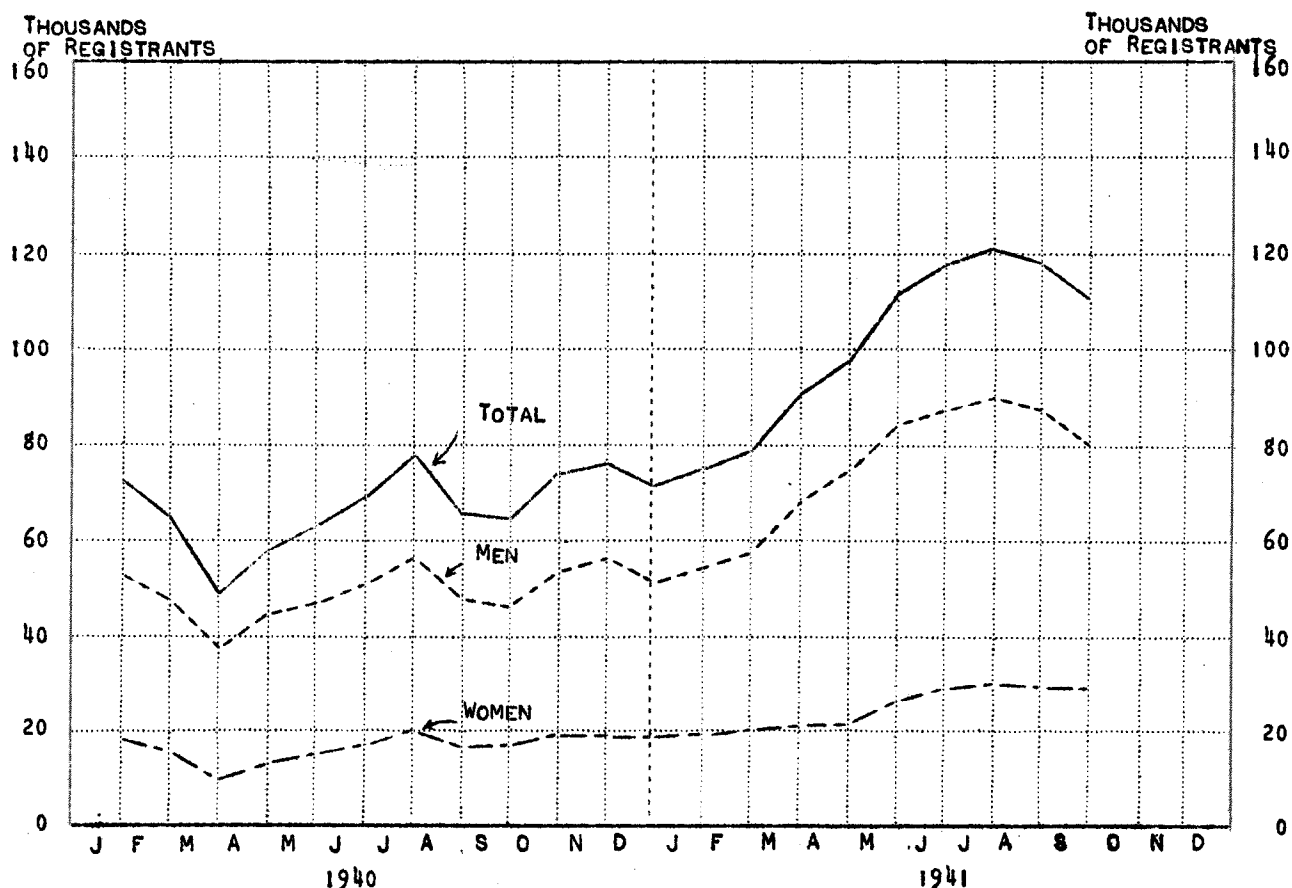


ACTIVE FILE OF REGISTRANTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL REGISTRANTS		MEN		WOMEN	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR*	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR
1940						
JANUARY	72,501	XXXXX	53,337	XXXXX	19,164	XXXXX
FEBRUARY	54,734	XXXXX	48,102	XXXXX	16,632	XXXXX
MARCH	49,001	XXXXX	38,136	XXXXX	10,865	XXXXX
APRIL	59,093	XXXXX	45,283	XXXXX	13,810	XXXXX
MAY	63,287	XXXXX	47,294	XXXXX	15,993	XXXXX
JUNE	68,932	XXXXX	51,039	XXXXX	17,893	XXXXX
JULY	77,692	XXXXX	57,148	XXXXX	20,544	XXXXX
AUGUST	96,544	XXXXX	48,656	XXXXX	17,688	XXXXX
SEPTEMBER	65,111	XXXXX	46,950	XXXXX	18,161	XXXXX
OCTOBER	74,311	XXXXX	54,282	XXXXX	20,029	XXXXX
NOVEMBER	76,481	XXXXX	56,864	XXXXX	19,617	XXXXX
DECEMBER	71,526	XXXXX	51,936	XXXXX	19,590	XXXXX
1941						
JANUARY	74,977	+ 3.4	54,488	+ 2.2	20,489	+ 6.9
FEBRUARY	78,964	+ 22.0	57,892	+ 20.4	21,072	+ 26.7
MARCH	90,786	+ 85.3	64,687	+ 80.1	22,099	+ 103.4
APRIL	97,532	+ 65.0	74,977	+ 65.6	22,555	+ 63.3
MAY	112,138	+ 77.2	84,812	+ 79.3	27,326	+ 70.9
JUNE	117,842	+ 70.1	87,906	+ 72.2	29,936	+ 57.3
JULY	121,238	+ 55.4	90,398	+ 58.2	30,840	+ 48.0
AUGUST	118,412	+ 78.5	87,833	+ 80.5	30,579	+ 72.9
SEPTEMBER	110,995	+ 70.5	80,641	+ 71.8	30,354	+ 67.1

*THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1939 TO 1940 IS NOT GIVEN SINCE THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ONLY STARTED TO FUNCTION JANUARY 1, 1939, AND WAS LARGELY CONCERNED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DUTIES AT THAT TIME.

ACTIVE FILE OF REGISTRANTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941

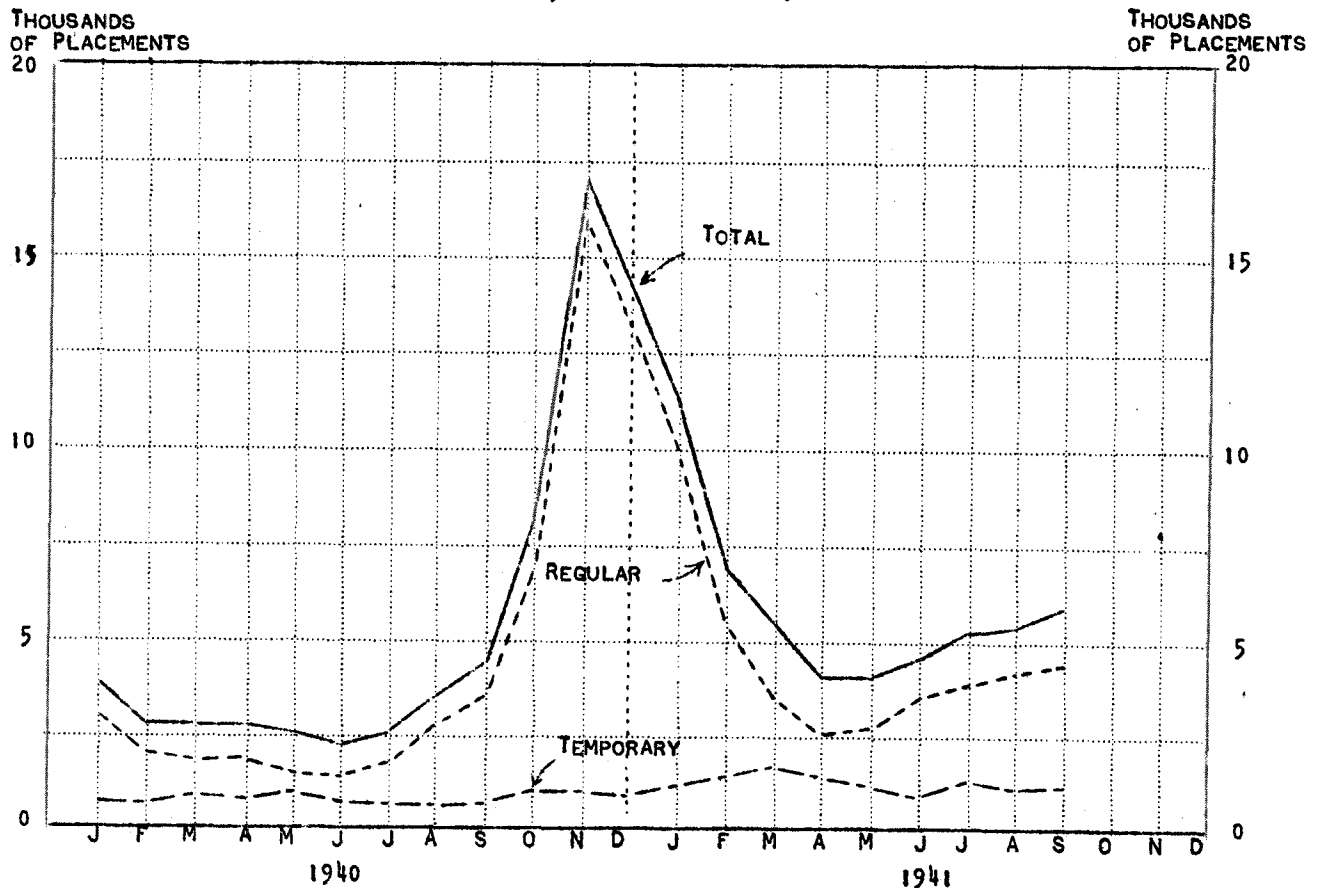


REGULAR AND TEMPORARY PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL COMPLETE PLACEMENTS		REGULAR		TEMPORARY	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR*	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR
<u>1940</u>						
JANUARY	3,900	XXXX	3,081	XXXX	819	XXXX
FEBRUARY	2,817	XXXX	2,080	XXXX	737	XXXX
MARCH	2,799	XXXX	1,866	XXXX	933	XXXX
APRIL	2,793	XXXX	1,919	XXXX	874	XXXX
MAY	2,664	XXXX	1,624	XXXX	1,040	XXXX
JUNE	2,303	XXXX	1,466	XXXX	837	XXXX
JULY	2,576	XXXX	1,827	XXXX	749	XXXX
AUGUST	3,548	XXXX	2,820	XXXX	728	XXXX
SEPTEMBER	4,394	XXXX	3,570	XXXX	824	XXXX
OCTOBER	7,982	XXXX	6,894	XXXX	1,088	XXXX
NOVEMBER	17,068	XXXX	15,961	XXXX	1,107	XXXX
DECEMBER	14,257	XXXX	13,223	XXXX	1,034	XXXX
<u>1941</u>						
JANUARY	11,091	+ 184.4	9,880	+ 220.7	1,211	+ 47.8
FEBRUARY	6,865	+ 144.4	5,416	+ 160.4	1,449	+ 99.3
MARCH	5,364	+ 91.6	3,587	+ 92.2	1,777	+ 90.5
APRIL	4,117	+ 47.4	2,649	+ 38.0	1,468	+ 68.0
MAY	4,086	+ 53.4	2,789	+ 71.7	1,297	+ 24.7
JUNE	4,571	+ 98.5	3,581	+ 144.3	990	+ 18.3
JULY	5,259	+ 104.2	3,865	+ 111.5	1,394	+ 86.1
AUGUST	5,405	+ 52.3	4,200	+ 48.9	1,205	+ 65.5
SEPTEMBER	5,896	+ 34.2	4,646	+ 30.1	1,250	+ 51.7

*THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1939 TO 1940 IS NOT GIVEN SINCE THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ONLY STARTED TO FUNCTION JANUARY 1, 1939, AND WAS LARGELY CONCERNED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DUTIES AT THAT TIME.

REGULAR AND TEMPORARY PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941

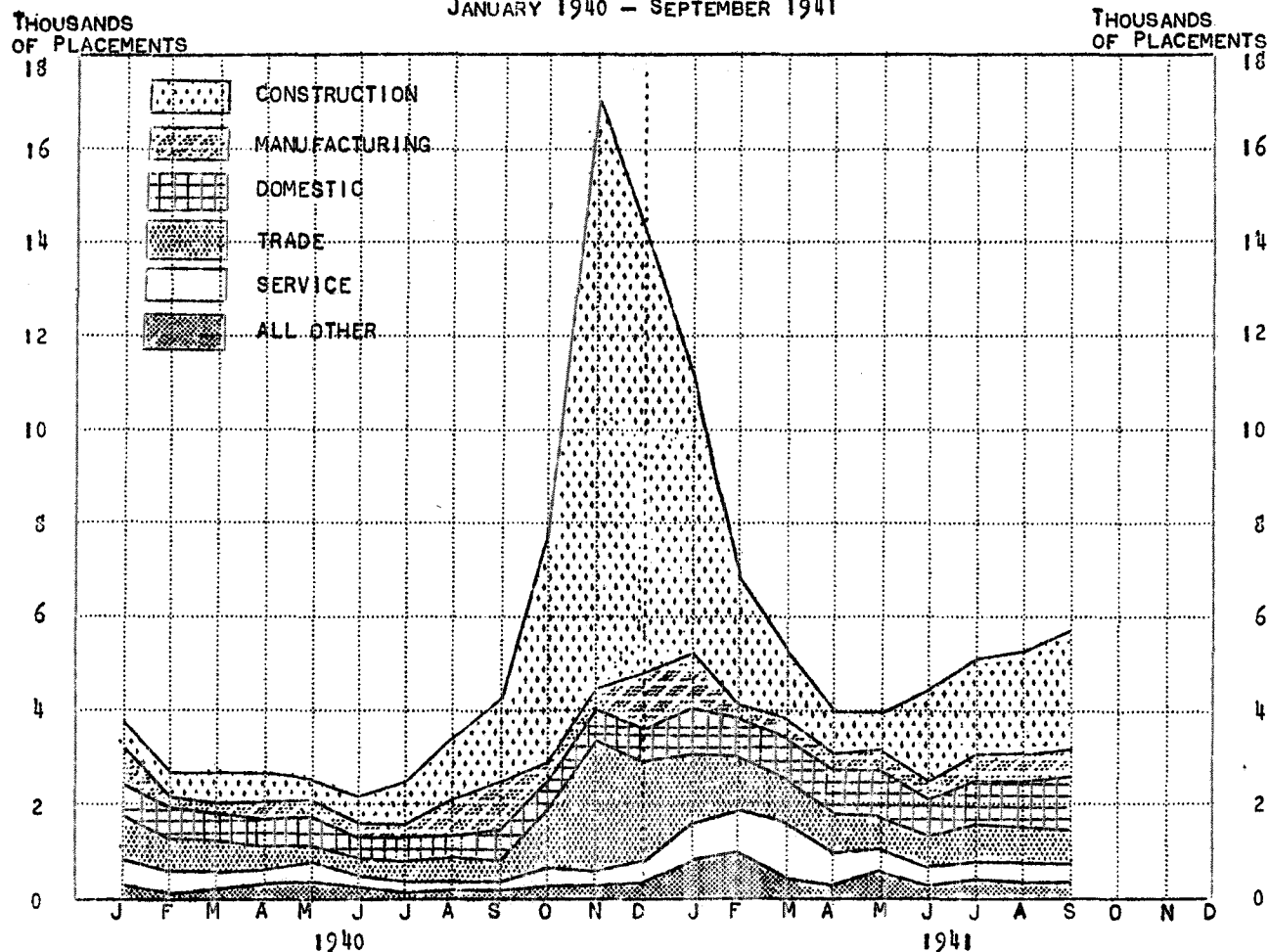


**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB
PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA*
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941**

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	DOMESTIC	TRADE	SERVICES	ALL OTHER
1940							
JANUARY	3,900	547	848	707	917	593	288
FEBRUARY	2,817	533	285	675	685	505	129
MARCH	2,799	704	188	630	669	381	227
APRIL	2,723	643	397	630	463	341	319
MAY	2,664	503	325	659	405	422	350
JUNE	2,303	591	287	509	397	257	262
JULY	2,576	896	266	571	460	265	118
AUGUST	3,548	1,304	793	530	504	205	212
SEPTEMBER	4,394	1,823	1,022	697	444	229	179
OCTOBER	7,582	4,488	1,411	719	1,199	425	280
NOVEMBER	17,068	12,475	468	722	2,793	329	281
DECEMBER	14,257	9,348	1,225	723	2,153	456	352
1941							
JANUARY	11,091	5,751	1,227	992	1,462	835	824
FEBRUARY	6,885	2,661	299	847	1,156	891	1,031
MARCH	5,364	1,429	410	886	981	1,189	469
APRIL	4,117	970	320	936	872	685	334
MAY	4,086	831	409	1,035	698	544	569
JUNE	4,571	1,993	375	810	695	379	319
JULY	5,259	2,104	527	978	797	405	448
AUGUST	5,405	2,227	604	927	799	436	342
SEPTEMBER	5,896	2,589	602	1,185	760	403	357

*SOME REVISION HAD TO BE MADE OF PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED DATA, PRINCIPALLY IN THE SERVICE AND ALL OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS.

**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB
PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941**

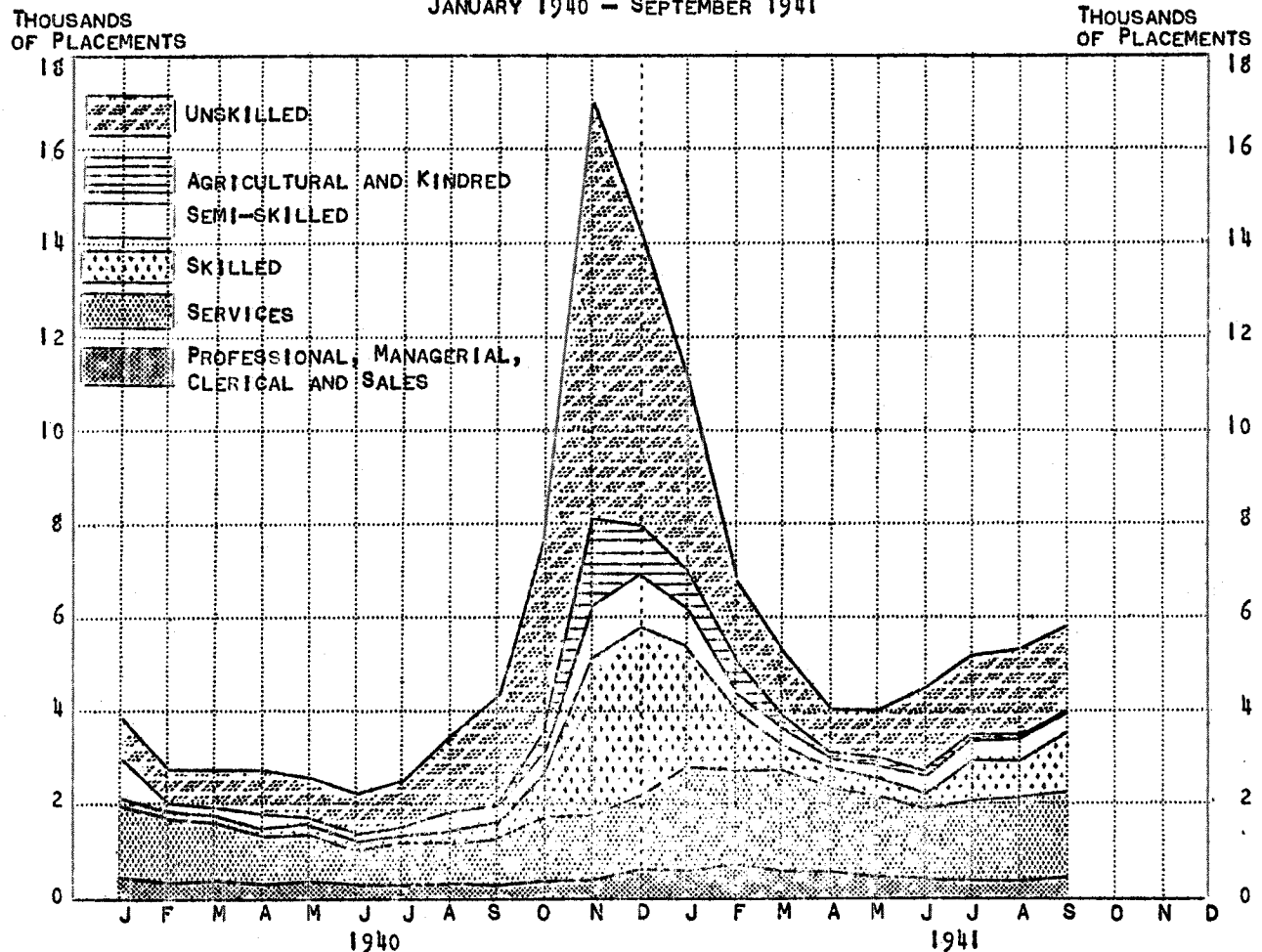


**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB
PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941**

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL	PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL	CLERICAL & SALES	SERVICES	SKILLED	SEMI-SKILLED	AGRICULTURAL & KINDRED*	UNSKILLED
1940								
JANUARY	3,900	43	476	510	83	819	-	869
FEBRUARY	2,817	44	313	374	10	265	-	702
MARCH	2,799	22	395	225	63	184	-	810
APRIL	2,793	26	293	029	158	363	-	924
MAY	2,664	37	352	028	220	117	-	910
JUNE	2,303	20	255	775	193	183	-	877
JULY	2,576	29	254	943	182	159	-	1,009
AUGUST	3,548	27	317	847	294	442	-	1,621
SEPTEMBER	4,394	41	274	991	380	356	-	2,352
OCTOBER	7,982	24	392	329	1,015	447	505	4,270
NOVEMBER	7,068	28	405	269	3,402	1,073	1,881	3,907
DECEMBER	4,257	21	630	566	3,602	1,098	1,081	6,239
1941								
JANUARY	11,091	31	552	2,257	2,551	808	839	1,053
FEBRUARY	6,855	41	693	2,023	1,266	393	707	1,762
MARCH	5,364	22	510	2,187	554	411	253	1,437
APRIL	4,117	117	456	803	403	261	77	1,000
MAY	4,065	37	439	739	419	259	166	1,027
JUNE	4,571	52	351	501	319	398	49	1,861
JULY	5,259	39	382	701	873	459	66	1,739
AUGUST	5,405	35	372	784	787	486	59	1,882
SEPTEMBER	5,896	28	450	855	1,229	427	15	1,892

*PRIOR TO OCTOBER, 1940, THESE PLACEMENTS WERE REPORTED AS UNSKILLED.

**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB
PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941**

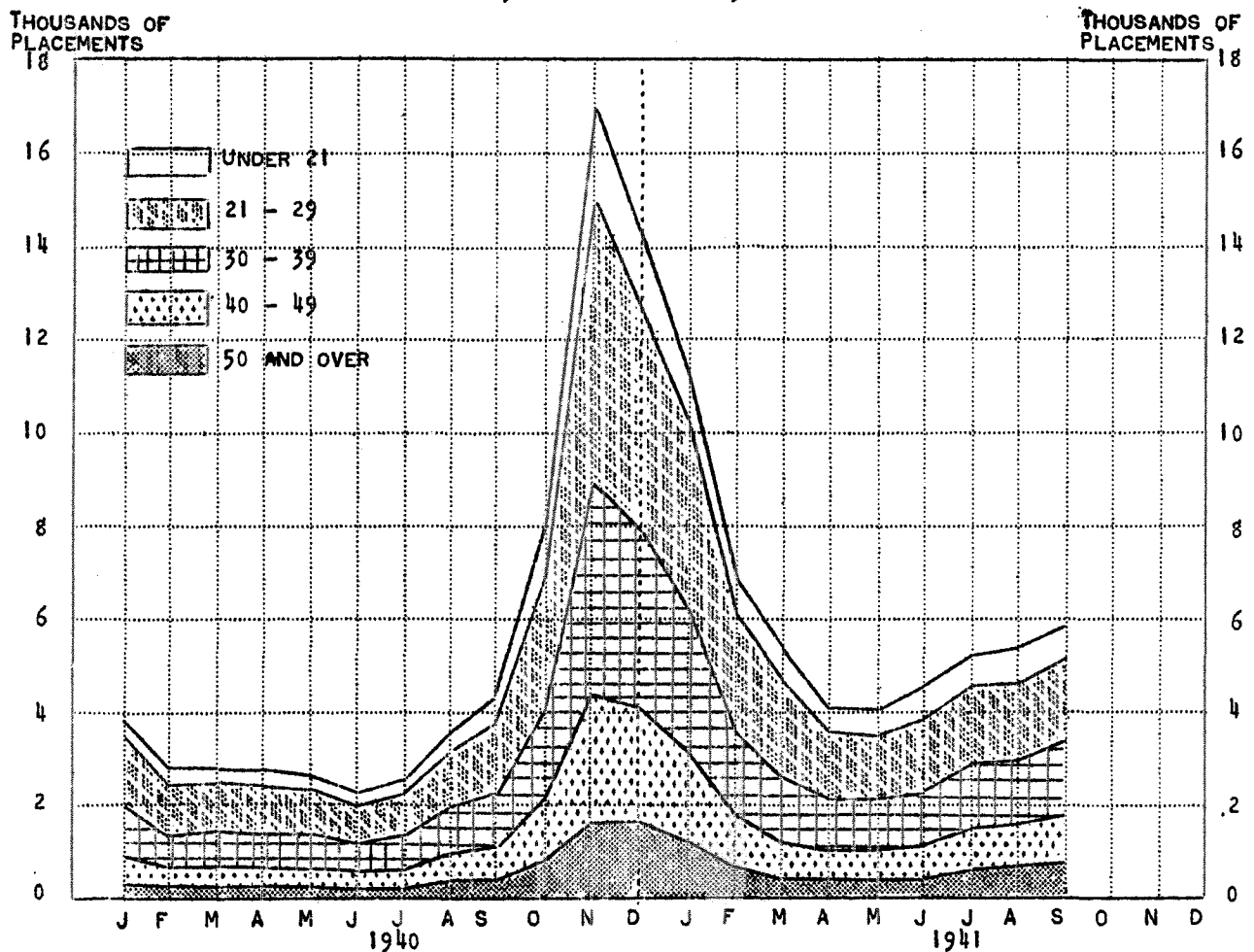


AGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLETE JOB PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL*	UNDER 21	21 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & OVER
1940						
JANUARY	3,874	382	1,518	1,058	591	325
FEBRUARY	2,809	357	1,100	683	394	275
MARCH	2,796	289	1,052	765	421	269
APRIL	2,788	337	1,039	734	398	280
MAY	2,659	312	978	712	394	263
JUNE	2,299	316	803	606	354	220
JULY	2,573	293	925	723	390	242
AUGUST	3,542	368	1,211	979	570	414
SEPTEMBER	4,385	528	1,523	1,182	725	417
OCTOBER	7,981	1,132	2,826	1,863	1,360	721
NOVEMBER	17,066	2,091	6,081	4,534	2,697	1,663
DECEMBER	14,251	1,680	4,684	3,781	2,452	1,654
1941						
JANUARY	11,085	1,035	3,933	2,986	1,904	1,227
FEBRUARY	6,682	804	2,512	1,775	1,086	705
MARCH	5,361	680	2,116	1,352	776	437
APRIL	4,117	490	1,497	1,081	636	413
MAY	4,086	552	1,402	1,070	651	411
JUNE	4,571	689	1,569	1,186	694	433
JULY	5,259	674	1,654	1,409	887	635
AUGUST	2,405	749	1,706	1,363	919	668
SEPTEMBER	5,896	735	1,789	1,588	1,031	759

* PLACEMENTS FOR WHICH AGE IS UNKNOWN ARE NOT INCLUDED.

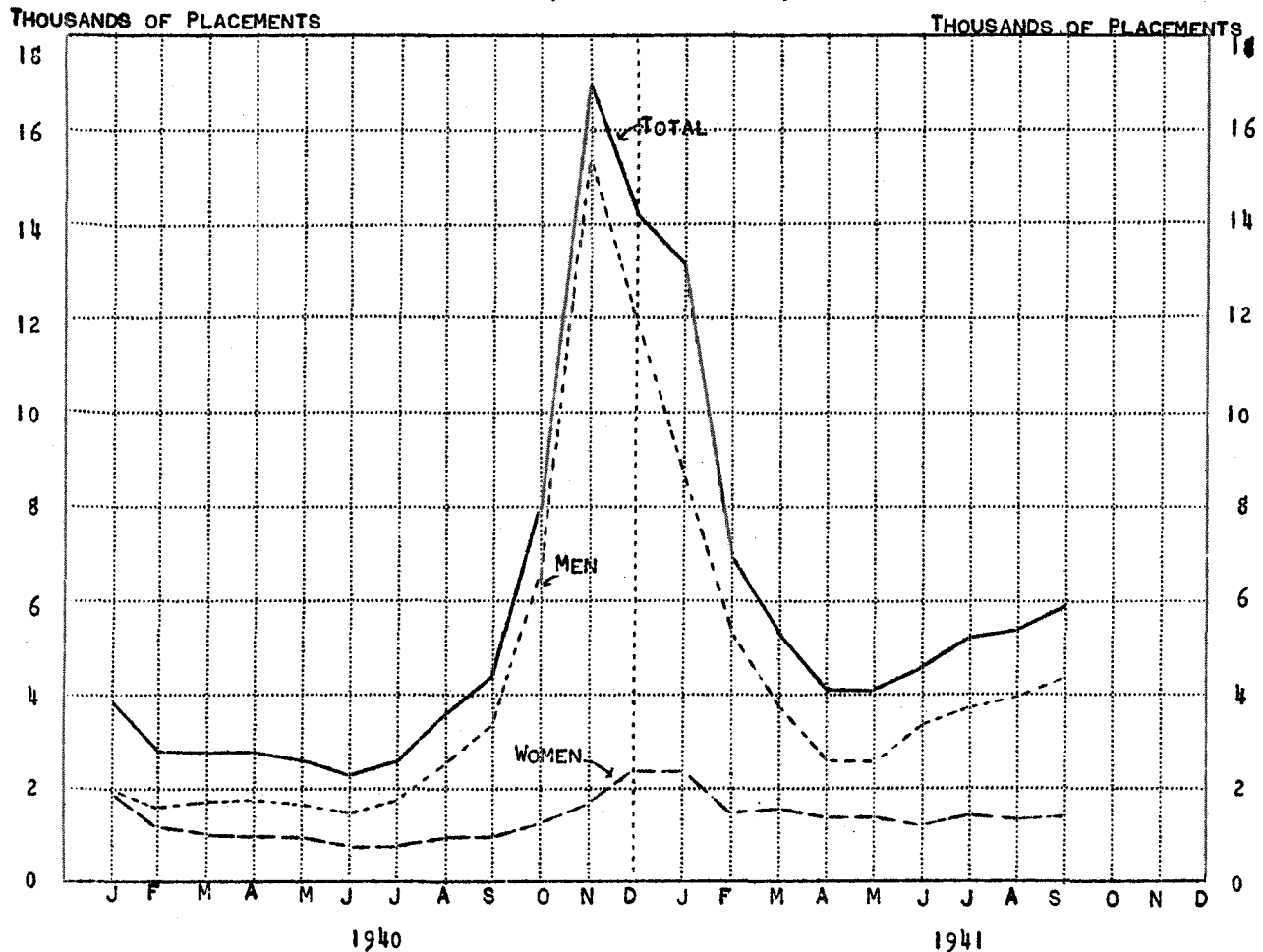
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLETE JOB PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941



SEX DISTRIBUTION OF JOB PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1939 - SEPTEMBER 1941

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL PLACEMENTS		MEN		WOMEN	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR*	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR
1940						
JANUARY	3,900	XXXX	1,985	XXXX	1,915	XXXX
FEBRUARY	2,817	XXXX	1,653	XXXX	1,164	XXXX
MARCH	2,799	XXXX	1,734	XXXX	1,065	XXXX
APRIL	2,793	XXXX	1,768	XXXX	1,025	XXXX
MAY	2,664	XXXX	1,682	XXXX	982	XXXX
JUNE	2,503	XXXX	1,522	XXXX	981	XXXX
JULY	2,576	XXXX	1,765	XXXX	811	XXXX
AUGUST	3,548	XXXX	2,574	XXXX	974	XXXX
SEPTEMBER	4,394	XXXX	3,416	XXXX	978	XXXX
OCTOBER	7,982	XXXX	6,693	XXXX	1,289	XXXX
NOVEMBER	17,068	XXXX	15,379	XXXX	1,689	XXXX
DECEMBER	14,257	XXXX	11,818	XXXX	2,439	XXXX
1941						
JANUARY	11,091	+ 184.4	8,711	+ 338.8	2,380	+ 24.3
FEBRUARY	6,885	+ 144.4	5,374	+ 225.1	1,511	+ 29.8
MARCH	5,364	+ 91.6	3,767	+ 117.2	1,597	+ 50.0
APRIL	4,117	+ 47.4	2,663	+ 50.6	1,454	+ 41.9
MAY	4,086	+ 53.4	2,630	+ 56.4	1,456	+ 43.3
JUNE	4,571	+ 98.5	3,290	+ 116.2	1,281	+ 64.0
JULY	5,259	+ 104.2	3,749	+ 112.4	1,510	+ 86.2
AUGUST	5,405	+ 52.3	3,990	+ 55.0	1,415	+ 45.3
SEPTEMBER	5,896	+ 34.2	4,418	+ 29.3	1,478	+ 51.1

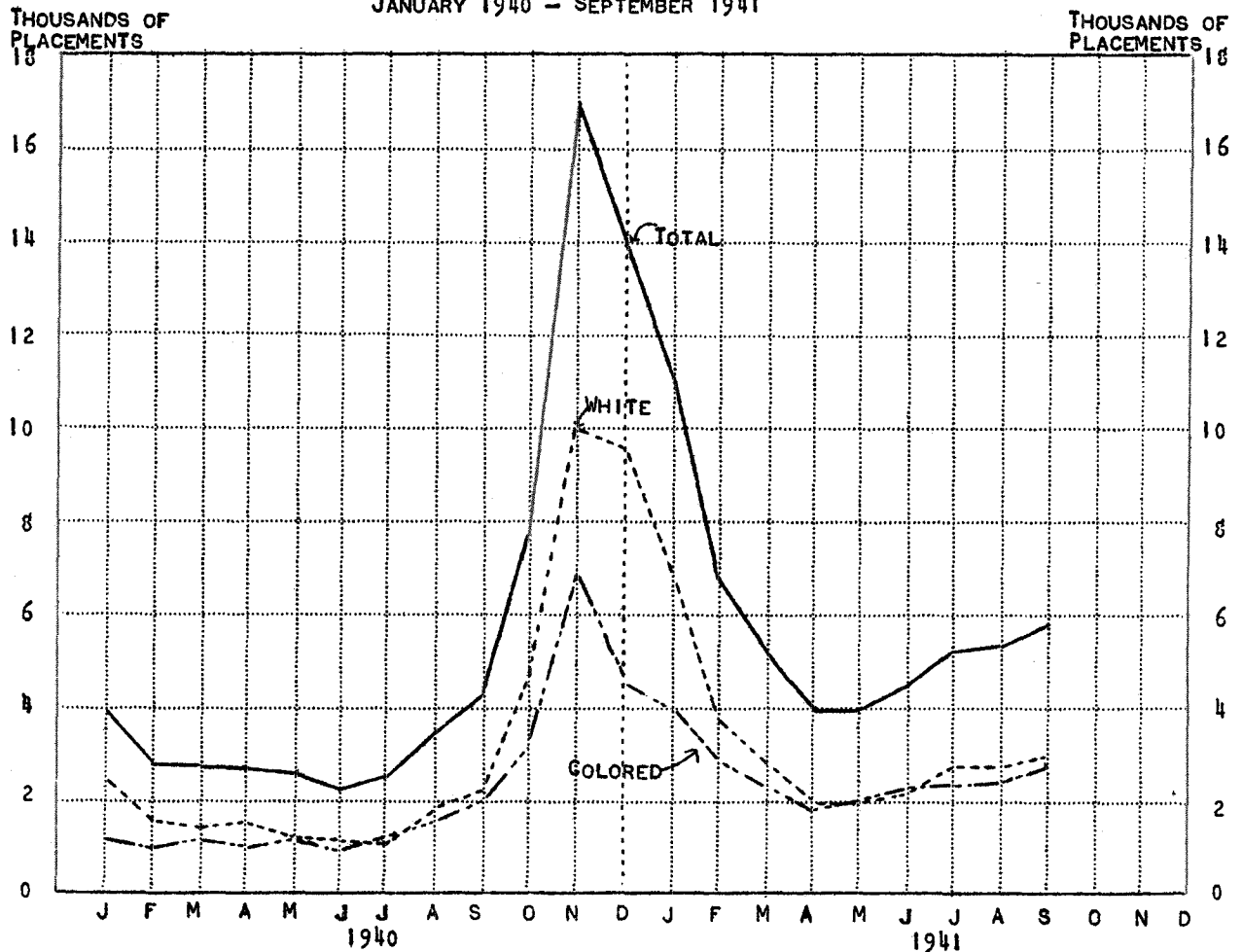
*THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1939 TO 1940 IS NOT GIVEN SINCE THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ONLY STARTED TO FUNCTION JANUARY 1, 1939, AND WAS LARGELY CONCERNED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DUTIES AT THAT TIME.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF JOB PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941

**RACE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLETE JOB PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941**

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL		WHITE		COLORED	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEARS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR
1940						
JANUARY	3,900		2,548		1,352	
FEBRUARY	2,817		1,747		1,070	
MARCH	2,799		1,552		1,247	
APRIL	2,793		1,617		1,176	
MAY	2,664		1,335		1,329	
JUNE	2,303		1,204		1,099	
JULY	2,576		1,192		1,384	
AUGUST	3,548		1,884		1,664	
SEPTEMBER	4,394		2,291		2,103	
OCTOBER	7,982		4,698		3,284	
NOVEMBER	17,068		10,079		6,989	
DECEMBER	14,257		9,655		4,602	
1941						
JANUARY	11,091	+ 184.4	6,999	+ 174.7	4,092	+ 202.7
FEBRUARY	6,885	+ 144.4	3,890	+ 122.7	2,995	+ 179.9
MARCH	5,364	+ 91.6	2,938	+ 89.3	2,426	+ 94.5
APRIL	4,117	+ 47.4	2,193	+ 35.6	1,924	+ 63.6
MAY	4,086	+ 53.4	2,021	+ 51.4	2,065	+ 55.4
JUNE	4,571	+ 98.5	2,221	+ 84.5	2,350	+ 113.8
JULY	5,259	+ 104.2	2,834	+ 138.1	2,425	+ 74.9
AUGUST	5,405	+ 52.3	2,836	+ 50.5	2,569	+ 54.4
SEPTEMBER	5,896	+ 34.2	3,015	+ 34.2	2,881	+ 34.1

**RACE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLETE JOB PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - SEPTEMBER 1941**



**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB
PLACEMENTS BY SEX AND DURATION
JULY - SEPTEMBER 1941**

INDUSTRY DIVISION*	MEN AND WOMEN		MEN			WOMEN		
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2ND QUARTER 1941	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.
ALL INDUSTRIES	16,558	+ 29.6	12,156	9,883	2,273	4,402	2,827	1,575
AGRICULTURE	103	- 62.5	100	78	22	3	3	0
MINING	103	+ 930.0	100	36	64	3	2	1
CONSTRUCTION	6,920	+ 82.4	6,880	6,537	343	40	33	7
MANUFACTURING	1,733	+ 57.0	1,297	1,101	196	436	345	91
TRANS., COMM., UTIL.	308	+ 16.7	281	73	208	27	19	8
TRADE	2,356	+ 4.0	1,640	1,137	503	716	512	204
REAL EST., FIN., INS.	228	+ 25.3	134	74	60	94	60	34
SERVICES	1,244	- 22.6	692	501	191	552	369	183
DOMESTIC	3,160	+ 13.6	752	99	653	2,408	1,383	1,025
GOVERNMENT	403	- 17.9	280	247	33	123	101	22

*PLACEMENTS MADE IN "ESTABLISHMENTS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED" ARE SO FEW AND INFREQUENT THAT THEY ARE NOT INDICATED ON THE TABLE.

**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB
PLACEMENTS BY SEX AND DURATION
JULY - SEPTEMBER 1941**

OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION	MEN AND WOMEN		MEN			WOMEN		
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2ND QUARTER 1941	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.
ALL OCCUPATIONS	16,560	+ 29.6	12,157	9,883	2,274	4,403	2,828	1,575
PROF. & MANAGERIAL	102	- 50.5	91	81	10	11	10	1
CLERICAL & SALES	1,203	- 6.5	474	404	70	729	458	271
SERVICES	5,340	+ 5.9	2,215	1,255	960	3,125	1,922	1,203
AGRIC. & KINDRED	140	- 52.1	138	111	27	2	2	0
SKILLED	2,889	+ 153.2	2,828	2,627	201	61	42	19
SEMI-SKILLED	1,372	+ 49.5	1,235	1,145	90	137	109	28
UNSKILLED	5,514	+ 41.8	5,176	4,260	916	338	285	53

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JOB
PLACEMENTS BY SEX AND RACE
JULY - SEPTEMBER 1941**

AGE GROUP	MEN AND WOMEN		MEN			WOMEN		
	NUMBER	PER CENT OF TOTAL	TOTAL	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL	WHITE	COLORED
ALL AGES	16,560	100.0	12,157	6,745	5,412	4,403	1,964	2,439
UNDER 16	57	0.3	23	4	19	34	7	27
16 AND 17	326	2.0	206	93	113	120	65	55
18 AND 19	1,091	6.6	766	445	321	325	196	129
20	685	4.1	466	262	204	219	118	101
21 - 24	2,471	14.9	1,684	851	833	787	364	423
25 - 29	2,678	16.3	1,963	1,095	868	715	296	419
30 - 34	2,386	14.4	1,714	961	753	672	265	407
35 - 39	1,967	11.9	1,462	743	719	505	188	317
40 - 44	1,641	9.9	1,227	647	580	414	147	267
45 - 49	1,196	7.2	968	583	385	228	126	102
50 - 54	951	5.7	754	468	286	197	88	109
55 - 59	630	3.8	505	316	189	125	65	60
60 - 64	302	1.8	259	178	81	43	29	14
65 AND OVER	179	1.1	160	99	61	19	10	9

PLACEMENTS AND FIELD VISITS -- JULY -- SEPTEMBER 1941

LOCAL OFFICE	COMPLETE PLACEMENTS			CLEARANCE PLACEMENTS		SUPPLEMENTARY PLACEMENTS	FIELD VISITS
	TOTAL	REGULAR	TEMPORARY	ORDER HOLDING	APPLICANT HOLDING		
STATE TOTAL	16,560	12,711	3,849	2,088	1,105	400	2,466
ARCADIA	1,362	1,359	3	4,785	0	0	281
BRADENTON	152	135	17	0	38	3	97
DAYTONA BEACH	691	475	216	0	4	0	170
FORT LAUDERDALE	181	151	30	0	12	0	95
FORT PIERCE	93	88	5	0	10	8	29
GAINESVILLE	394	295	99	0	79	0	93
JACKSONVILLE	3,976	3,158	818	282	141	110	166
KEY WEST	316	247	69	1	3	0	5
LAKE LAND	603	496	107	3	244	86	101
LEESBURG	320	319	1	0	34	0	24
MARIANNA	147	143	4	0	0	3	78
MIAMI	1,729	1,200	529	14	8	9	100
OCALA	338	222	116	0	43	0	123
ORLANDO	747	591	156	0	74	17	65
PANAMA CITY	1,103	1,052	51	0	0	19	85
PENSACOLA	336	263	73	3	5	56	179
ST. AUGUSTINE	196	143	53	0	12	1	81
ST. PETERSBURG	397	275	122	0	2	0	72
TALLAHASSEE	342	250	112	0	3	84	151
TAMPA	2,404	1,287	1,117	0	181	0	218
WEST PALM BEACH	514	380	134	0	76	0	130
WINTER HAVEN	219	202	17	0	136	4	53

NEW APPLICATIONS, RENEWALS AND THE ACTIVE FILE
JULY -- SEPTEMBER 1941

LOCAL OFFICE	NEW APPLICATIONS AND RENEWALS			ACTIVE FILE		
	NUMBER REC'D 3RD QUARTER 1941	PER CENT CHANGED FROM		AS OF SEPT. 30, 1941	PER CENT CHANGED FROM	
		2ND QUARTER 1941	3RD QUARTER 1940		2ND QUARTER 1941	3RD QUARTER 1940
STATE TOTAL	56,205	- 30.4	+ 5.4	110,995	- 5.8	+ 70.5
ARCADIA	2,856	- 6.8	+114.6	4,731	+ 44.9	+180.8
BRADENTON	1,954	+ 76.2	+ 50.9	2,980	+ 87.9	+ 87.3
DAYTONA BEACH	1,447	- 40.9	+ 4.3	4,263	+ 4.2	+173.8
FORT LAUDERDALE	1,230	- 32.0	+ 5.3	1,904	+ 51.8	+ 86.3
FORT PIERCE	288	- 71.5	- 34.7	805	- 27.2	- 36.0
GAINESVILLE	1,299	- 18.4	- 7.6	3,690	+ 0.2	+104.4
JACKSONVILLE	9,798	+ 0.9	+ 17.6	19,617	+ 13.9	+162.5
KEY WEST	437	- 41.3	+ 81.3	1,429	- 27.7	- 12.3
LAKE LAND	2,126	- 18.1	- 38.8	6,319	+ 22.0	+ 37.1
LEESBURG	1,234	- 36.7	- 18.6	2,622	+ 25.7	- 12.9
MARIANNA	603	- 48.9	- 44.8	3,901	- 10.9	+175.9
MIAMI	9,610	- 36.5	+ 15.7	11,596	- 27.1	+ 15.6
OCALA	1,141	- 30.3	- 6.9	2,023	- 20.9	+ 50.3
ORLANDO	3,876	- 22.5	+ 20.7	6,160	+ 5.1	+ 80.7
PANAMA CITY	1,865	- 41.9	+164.5	1,942	- 53.6	+ 88.0
PENSACOLA	2,112	- 69.7	+ 20.5	6,920	- 2.9	+161.9
ST. AUGUSTINE	818	- 15.8	+ 44.3	2,058	- 4.4	+115.9
ST. PETERSBURG	1,490	- 36.1	+ 3.0	2,042	- 64.2	- 22.8
TALLAHASSEE	1,119	- 76.4	+ 12.0	4,306	- 30.9	+135.6
TAMPA	6,462	- 6.0	- 18.7	13,176	- 11.6	+ 97.5
WEST PALM BEACH	2,535	- 39.9	+ 1.9	3,821	- 7.2	+ 64.7
WINTER HAVEN	1,905	- 22.4	- 35.9	4,690	+ 44.3	- 9.5

**VETERAN ACTIVITIES
JULY - SEPTEMBER 1941**

LOCAL OFFICE	NEW APPLICATIONS	REGULAR RENEWALS	PLACEMENTS		ACTIVE FILE SEPT. 30, 1941	VETERANS PLACED FOR FIRST TIME IN 1941
			REGULAR	TEMPORARY		
STATE TOTAL	1,048	841	383	120	5,322	1,115
ARCADIA	111	21	40	0	277	44
BRADENTON	67	35	5	0	133	24
DAYTONA BEACH	10	7	10	1	127	18
FORT LAUDERDALE	26	12	2	1	71	15
FORT PIERCE	2	6	0	0	38	7
GAINESVILLE	29	7	8	2	172	10
JACKSONVILLE	194	104	95	16	1,001	269
KEY WEST	5	5	6	0	46	20
LAKELAND	41	15	23	4	213	40
LEESBURG	11	14	7	0	129	14
MARIANNA	11	13	3	0	135	4
MIAMI	223	266	62	27	668	143
OCALA	12	35	4	4	93	9
ORLANDO	34	57	9	3	262	31
PANAMA CITY	16	5	24	0	41	62
PENSACOLA	12	28	7	4	385	35
ST. AUGUSTINE	11	10	2	0	113	7
ST. PETERSBURG	63	9	15	12	243	63
TALLAHASSEE	7	10	1	1	168	57
TAMPA	106	137	37	40	748	124
WEST PALM BEACH	33	18	11	3	118	94
WINTER HAVEN	24	27	12	2	141	25

**SPECIAL PLACEMENTS
JULY - SEPTEMBER 1941**

LOCAL OFFICE	JUNIOR	AGRICULTURAL	TRAINEE	HANDICAPPED
STATE TOTAL	2,159	140	77	33
ARCADIA	198	0	0	0
BRADENTON	15	0	1	0
DAYTONA BEACH	141	0	3	1
FORT LAUDERDALE	30	1	1	0
FORT PIERCE	10	22	0	0
GAINESVILLE	58	4	0	0
JACKSONVILLE	475	41	6	11
KEY WEST	103	1	0	0
LAKELAND	106	2	7	0
LEESBURG	10	0	0	5
MARIANNA	13	22	0	0
MIAMI	216	8	43	5
OCALA	24	12	0	0
ORLANDO	78	3	5	0
PANAMA CITY	139	0	0	0
PENSACOLA	60	1	0	2
ST. AUGUSTINE	40	1	0	0
ST. PETERSBURG	55	4	0	0
TALLAHASSEE	42	0	1	1
TAMPA	273	18	10	8
WEST PALM BEACH	54	0	0	0
WINTER HAVEN	19	0	0	0

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACTIVITIES

The collection of unemployment compensation contributions was maintained at an unusually high level during the third quarter of 1941 in spite of the fact that construction pay rolls fell almost 50% in the second quarter as compared with the first quarter of 1941. The amount of contributions collected plus the interest earnings of the Unemployment Compensation Fund exceeded two million dollars for the third consecutive quarter. As was to be expected, however, benefit payments exceeded additions to the Fund during the third quarter because of the summer off-season. This excess was comparatively slight, and the Fund was reduced by only \$75,000 bringing it to \$14,307,311.57 at the end of the quarter. In spite of the possibility of some unemployment resulting from defense program dislocations before the end of 1941, the balance in the Fund should approximate \$15,000,000 by the end of the year.

Benefit payments of \$2,104,378.29 during the third quarter represents an increase of almost 90% from the second quarter of 1941 but was less than benefit payments during the third quarter of 1940 by 14.8%. Because of the more liberalized benefit structure which became effective July 1, 1941, it was to be expected that there would be an increase in benefit payments over 1940; provided employment conditions remained the same. On the surface, however, the effects of the new benefit structure appear to be slight. Benefit payments during the first half of 1941 were 17.9% less than benefit payments during the corresponding period of 1940, and this reduction in payments was partly due to factors other than improved business conditions. Thus, at the outside, there was a relative increase in benefit payments during the third quarter of only 3.1%. However, it is impossible to interpret accurately the effects of the new benefit structure of payments because of coverage changes. An exceptionally important factor in benefit payments during the third quarter is payments to citrus packing workers. Citrus packing employment was removed from coverage January 1, 1940, so that the workers in this industry had seven quarters of covered employment in their base periods in the third quarter of 1940 and only three quarters at the same time this year.

The effect of the new eligibility requirements is immediately noticeable as the percentage of disallowed claims was only 30.7% during the third quarter as compared with 55.1% for the preceding quarter and 46.2% for the third quarter of 1940. A few of the claims disposed during the third quarter were disposed of under the old law. Considering only claims disposed of under the amended law, the disallowance rate was 29.7%. But for the abbreviated base period of the citrus packing workers, the percentage of disallowed claims would have been still smaller.

The number of initial claims filed during the third quarter of 1941 exceeded the number filed during the same quarter of 1940 by 13.8%, although the number of initial claims filed during the first

six months of 1941 consistently lagged behind initial claims filed during the corresponding period of 1940. To a considerable extent this increase in initial claims is due to the fact that a large number of claimants who were ineligible under the old law filed claim again after July 1 because of the more liberal eligibility conditions of the amended law. This increase in initial claims filed continued through September, but the number of these claims filed in August and September was only slightly in excess of the number filed during these months of 1939. It appears, then, that a number of low paid workers are filing claims under the amended law who did not file claims in 1940 because they were certain they would be ineligible. Another contributing factor to the increase in initial claims filed, which is just beginning to appear, is the dislocation of business resulting from the defense program.

Contrary to other changes in the benefit structure, the weekly benefit amount formula under the amended law is less liberal than under the old law. The amended law increased the minimum weekly benefit amount from \$3.00 to \$5.00 but made it considerably more difficult to obtain weekly benefit amounts in excess of \$7.50. Therefore, the weekly benefit amounts paid totally unemployed workers tended to drop at both ends of the scale, i.e., there were relatively fewer payments ranging from \$3.00 to \$4.50 and from \$13.00 to \$15.00 and relatively more payments ranging from \$5.00 to \$12.50. The most noticeable change was the drop in \$15.00 payments; they were 33.2% of the total for the second quarter of 1941 and only 18.4% for the third quarter. The number of payments of \$10.00 or more decreased from 60.4% of the total during the second quarter to 48.0% during the third.

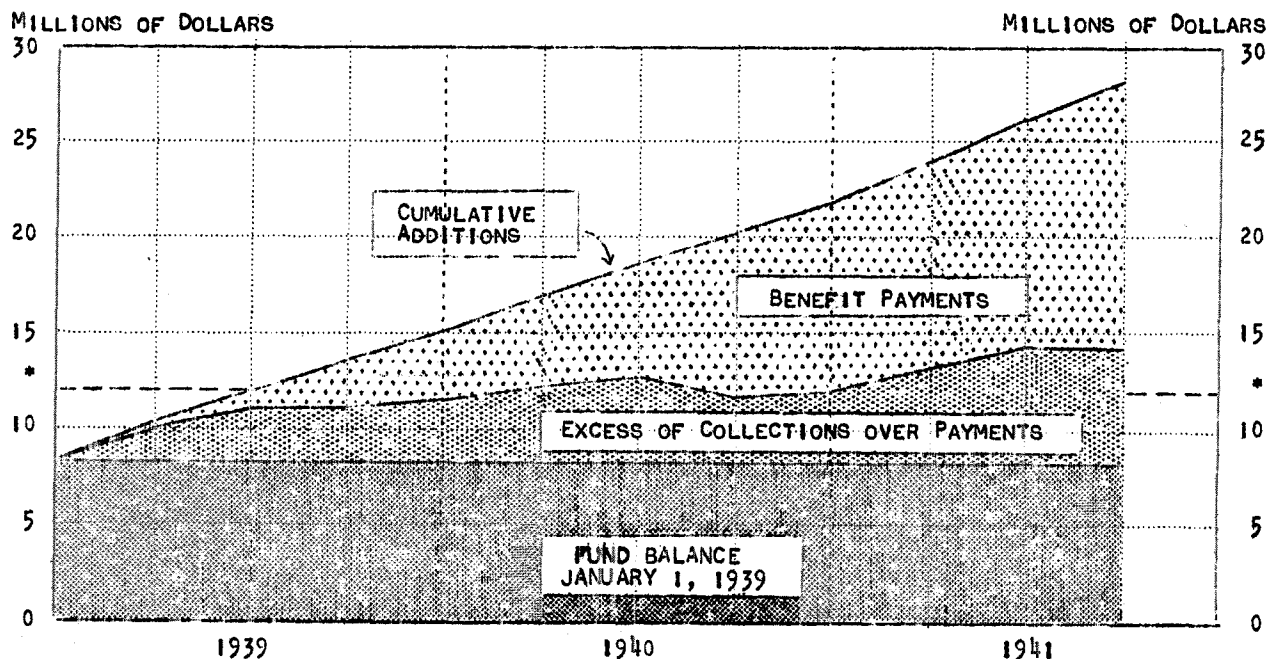
**COLLECTIONS, BENEFIT PAYMENTS AND FUNDS
AVAILABLE FOR BENEFIT PAYMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1939 - SEPTEMBER 1941**

PERIOD	NET ADDITIONS*	BENEFITS PAID**	BALANCE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND
1936, 1937, & 1938	\$ 8,306,098.41	-	\$ 8,306,098.41
1939:			
FIRST QUARTER	1,878,431.63	\$ 247,360.32	9,937,169.72
SECOND QUARTER	1,705,070.67	527,847.00	11,114,393.39
THIRD QUARTER	1,626,174.29	1,588,654.70	11,151,912.98
FOURTH QUARTER	1,551,463.16	1,140,250.43	11,563,125.71
1940:			
FIRST QUARTER	1,870,627.14	1,098,280.94	12,335,471.91
SECOND QUARTER	1,742,931.29	1,404,731.58	12,673,671.62
THIRD QUARTER	1,579,769.03	2,469,818.61	11,783,622.04
FOURTH QUARTER	1,623,315.74	1,380,281.00	12,026,656.78
1941:			
FIRST QUARTER	2,108,746.81	941,340.00	13,194,063.59
SECOND QUARTER	2,302,806.28	1,114,859.83	14,382,020.04
THIRD QUARTER	2,029,669.82	2,104,378.29	14,307,311.57

*CONTRIBUTIONS COLLECTED PLUS THE INTEREST EARNINGS OF THE FUND.

**BENEFITS WERE FIRST PAID FEBRUARY 1, 1939.

**COLLECTIONS, BENEFIT PAYMENTS AND FUNDS
AVAILABLE FOR BENEFIT PAYMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1939 - SEPTEMBER 1941**



*WHEN THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND FALLS TO THIS LEVEL AS OF THE END OF ANY CALENDAR QUARTER, REDUCED RATES UNDER EXPERIENCE RATING WILL BE ABROGATED FOR THE REST OF THAT YEAR OR FOR THE ENSUING YEAR IF THIS BALANCE DROPS TO \$12,000,000 AT THE END OF A CALENDAR YEAR.

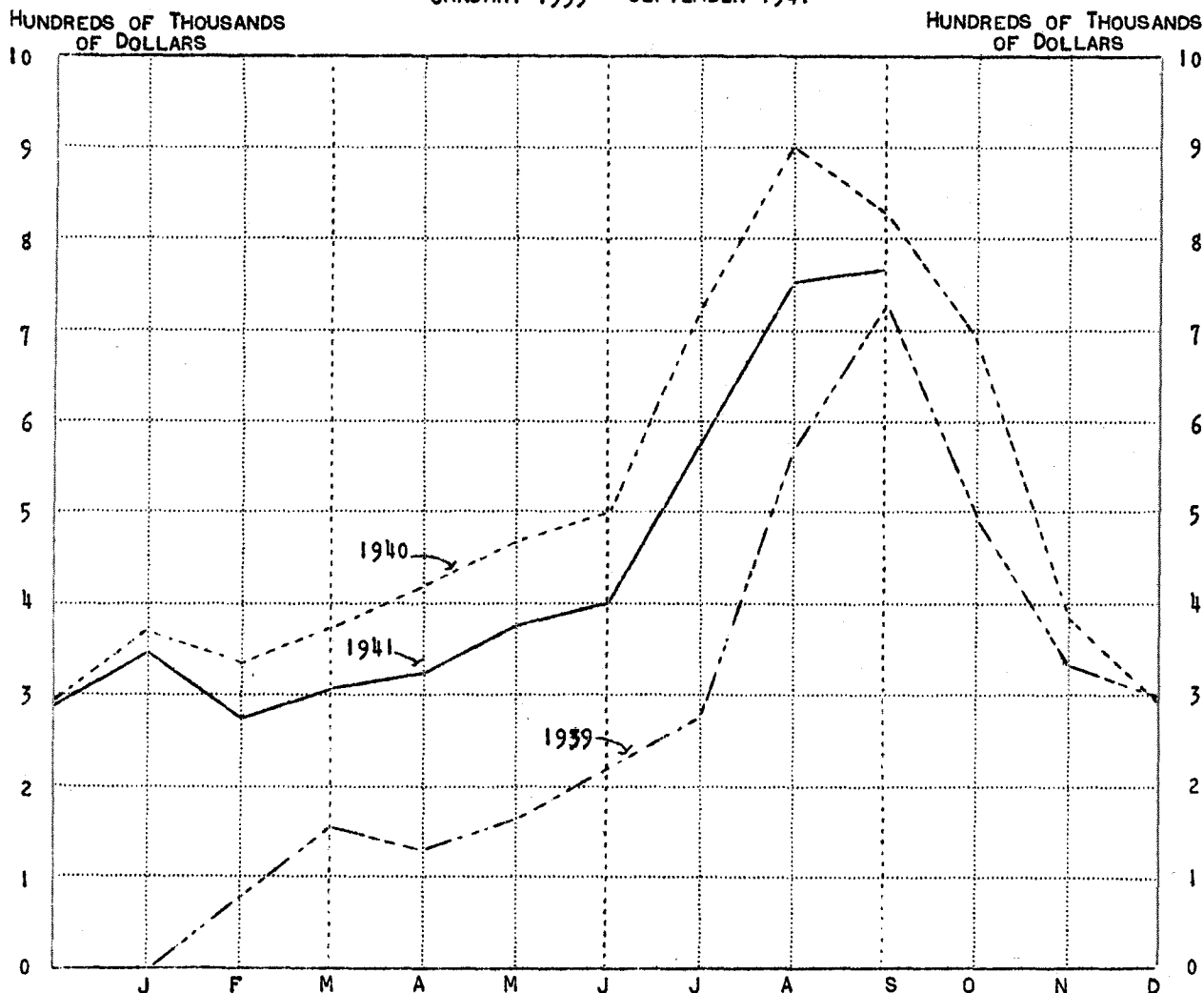
MONTHLY VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1939 - SEPTEMBER 1941

MONTH	1941		1940		1939
	AMOUNT	PER CENT. CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR	AMOUNT	PER CENT. CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR	AMOUNT
JANUARY	\$351,250.50	- 6.6	\$375,872.83		*
FEBRUARY	278,986.50	- 18.1	340,742.38	+ 298.3	\$ 85,539.45
MARCH	311,103.00	- 18.5	381,665.73	+ 135.8	161,820.87
APRIL	327,126.07	- 23.0	424,791.04	+ 215.3	134,740.77
MAY	381,092.55	- 19.8	475,031.87	+ 184.4	167,036.25
JUNE	406,641.21	- 19.5	504,908.67	+ 123.3	226,069.98
JULY	579,361.79	- 20.4	727,773.27	+ 158.6	281,448.99
AUGUST	755,571.00	- 16.8	907,552.84	+ 57.9	574,663.17
SEPTEMBER	769,445.50	- 7.8	834,492.50	+ 13.9	732,542.54
OCTOBER			694,641.00	+ 39.3	498,749.37
NOVEMBER			389,564.00	+ 15.2	338,279.57
DECEMBER			296,076.00	- 2.4	303,221.49
TOTAL	\$4,160,578.12	- 16.3**	\$6,353,112.13	+ 81.3	\$3,504,112.45
TOTAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO DATE - - - -			\$14,017,802.70		

*THE FLORIDA AGENCY DID NOT ACTUALLY ISSUE ANY BENEFIT CHECKS UNTIL FEBRUARY, 1939, BECAUSE OF THE THREE WEEK WAITING PERIOD REQUIREMENT IN FORCE AT THAT TIME.

**THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR.

MONTHLY VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1939 - SEPTEMBER 1941

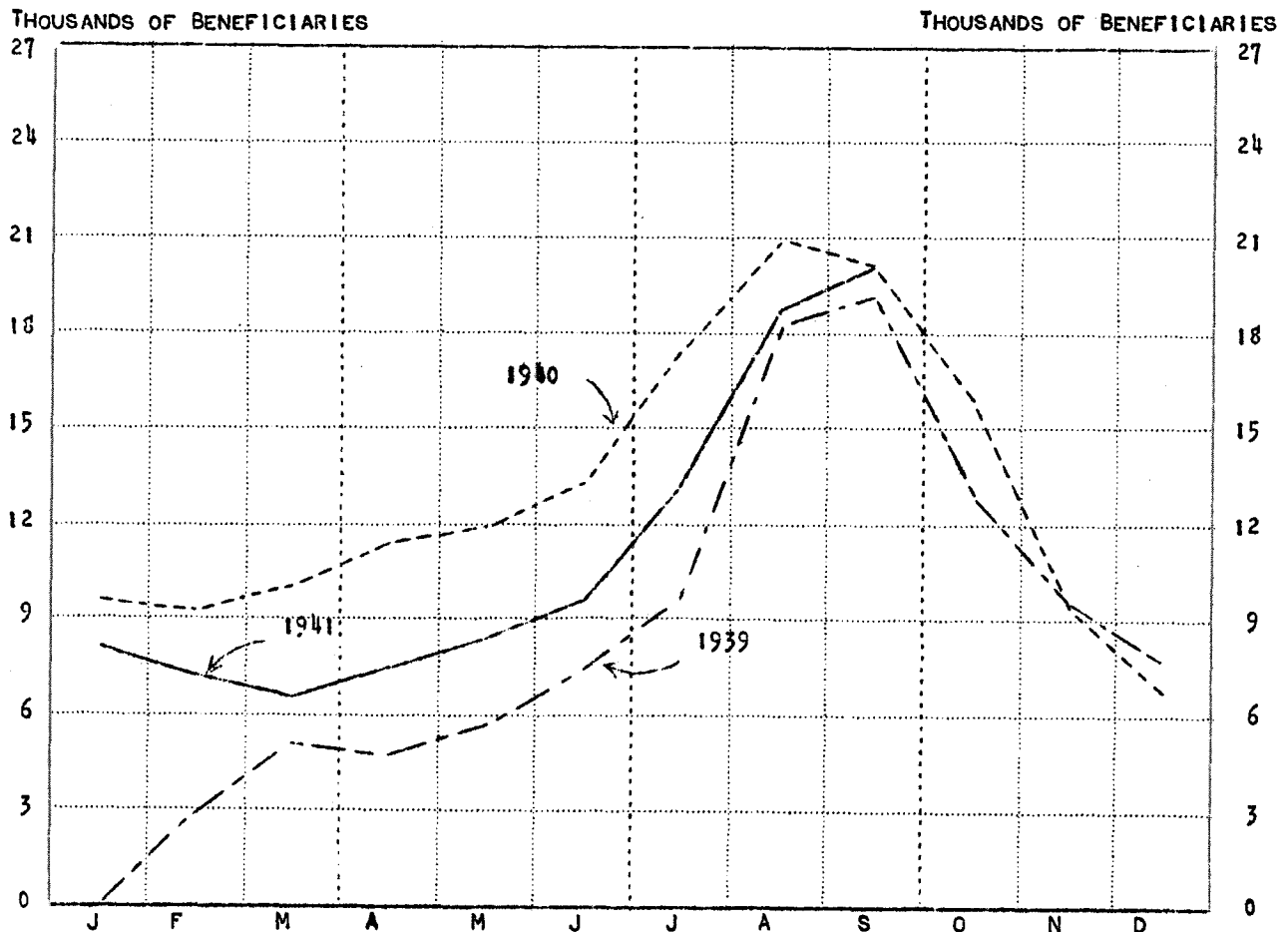


NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING BENEFITS*
JANUARY 1939 - SEPTEMBER 1941

MONTH	1941		1940		1939
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1940	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1939	NUMBER
JANUARY	8,060	- 12.9	9,560	-	**
FEBRUARY	7,152	- 22.8	9,262	+218.5	2,908
MARCH	6,510	- 35.1	10,031	+ 95.1	5,142
APRIL	7,438	- 35.0	11,435	+141.5	4,735
MAY	8,357	- 29.7	11,891	+109.2	5,683
JUNE	9,641	- 28.0	13,386	+ 75.5	7,457
JULY	13,154	- 24.6	17,437	+179.8	9,699
AUGUST	18,777	- 10.3	20,934	+ 14.9	18,220
SEPTEMBER	20,148	- 0.1	20,172	+ 5.0	19,210
OCTOBER			15,990	+ 20.9	13,220
NOVEMBER			8,503	- 1.2	9,618
DECEMBER			6,787	- 8.7	7,795

* WEEKLY AVERAGE OF COMPENSABLE CLAIMS RECEIVED EACH MONTH FOR WEEKS ENDING DURING MONTH.
** THE FIRST BENEFIT CHECK WAS PAID IN FEBRUARY 1939.

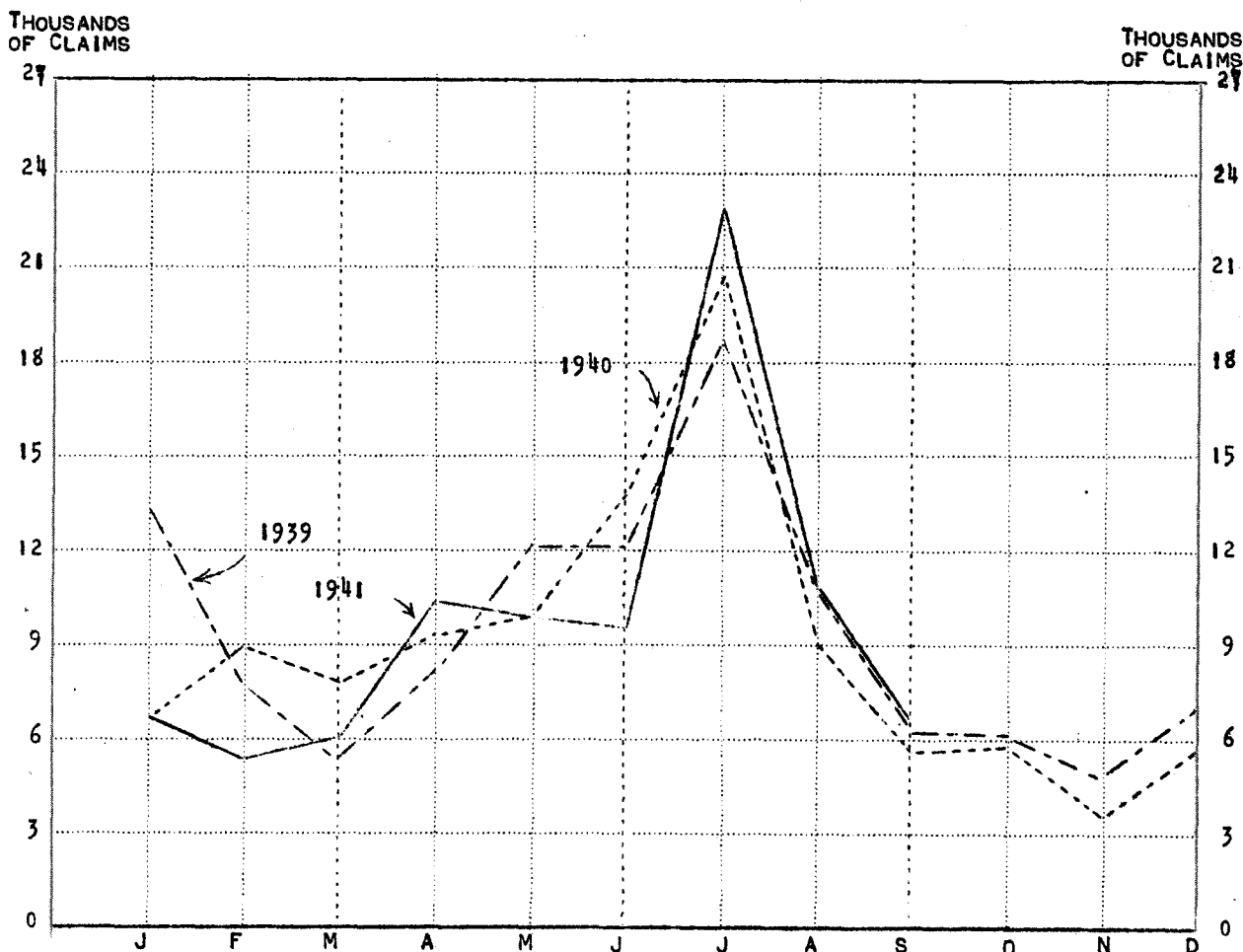
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING BENEFITS*
JANUARY 1939 - SEPTEMBER 1941



INITIAL CLAIMS RECEIVED
JANUARY 1939 - SEPTEMBER 1941

MONTH	1941		1940		1939
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1940	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1939	NUMBER
TOTAL			107,827	- 4.7	113,176
JANUARY	6,755	+ 0.6	6,718	- 50.0	13,423
FEBRUARY	5,411	- 39.6	8,956	+ 14.5	7,819
MARCH	6,101	- 22.4	7,860	+ 46.3	5,372
APRIL	10,400	+ 10.8	9,386	+ 15.0	8,158
MAY	9,224	+ 0.0	9,225	- 18.3	12,145
JUNE	8,647	- 30.8	13,947	+ 4.9	12,141
JULY	22,975	+ 10.2	20,853	+ 11.1	18,763
AUGUST	11,017	+ 20.4	9,146	- 15.0	10,754
SEPTEMBER	6,599	+ 16.4	5,663	- 11.2	6,382
OCTOBER			5,849	- 5.8	6,210
NOVEMBER			3,704	- 24.7	4,918
DECEMBER			5,815	- 18.0	7,091

INITIAL CLAIMS RECEIVED
JANUARY 1939 - SEPTEMBER 1941

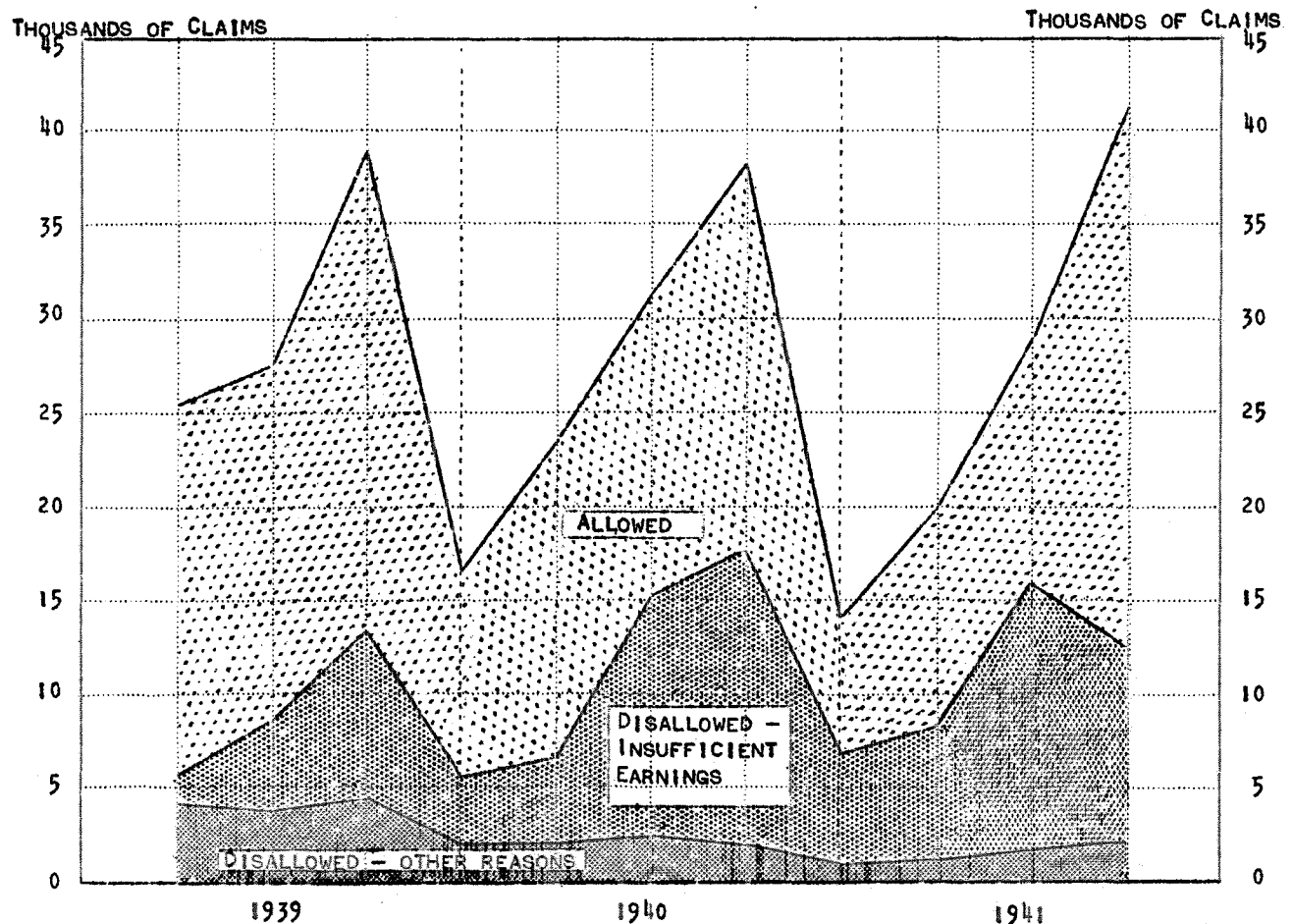


INITIAL DETERMINATIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1939 - SEPTEMBER 1941

YEAR AND QUARTER	TOTAL DISPOSITION	ALLOWED	DISALLOWED					
			FOR ALL REASONS	PER CENT OF TOTAL DISP.	INSUFFI- CIENT EARN- INGS	PER CENT OF TOTAL DISP.	OTHER REASONS	PER CENT OF TOTAL DISP.
1939	108,554	74,956	33,598	31.0	18,836	17.4	14,762	13.6
1ST QUARTER	25,402	19,615	5,787	22.8	1,500	5.9	4,287	16.9
2ND QUARTER	27,480	18,804	8,676	31.6	4,826	17.6	3,850	14.0
3RD QUARTER	32,008	25,579	13,429	34.4	8,888	22.8	4,541	11.6
4TH QUARTER	16,664	10,958	5,706	34.2	3,622	21.7	2,084	12.5
1940	106,995	60,628	46,367	43.3	38,663	36.1	7,704	7.2
1ST QUARTER	23,457	16,830	6,627	28.2	4,511	19.2	2,116	9.0
2ND QUARTER	31,313	16,090	15,223	48.6	12,700	40.6	2,523	8.0
3RD QUARTER	38,248	20,579	17,669	46.2	15,629	40.9	2,040	5.3
4TH QUARTER	13,977	7,129	6,848	49.0	5,823	41.7	1,025	7.3
1941 (THRU. SEPT.)	89,887	53,063	36,824	41.0	31,462	35.0	5,362	6.0
1ST QUARTER	19,832	11,573	8,259	41.6	6,963	35.1	1,296	6.5
2ND QUARTER	28,893	12,967	15,926	55.1	14,123	48.9	1,803	6.2
3RD QUARTER	41,162	28,523	12,639	30.7	10,376*	25.2	2,263	5.5

*BEGINNING WITH THE 3RD QUARTER OF 1941, DISALLOWANCES FOR INSUFFICIENT EARNINGS INCLUDE THOSE CLAIMS DISALLOWED BECAUSE THE CLAIMANT DID NOT HAVE EARNINGS IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT IN THREE QUARTERS OF HIS BASE PERIOD AS WELL AS THOSE CLAIMS DISALLOWED BECAUSE OF INSUFFICIENT TOTAL EARNINGS.

INITIAL DETERMINATIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1939 - SEPTEMBER 1941



DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS BY
SIZE OF CHECK AND TYPE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
JULY - SEPTEMBER 1941

SIZE OF PAYMENT	PAYMENT FOR TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT		PAYMENT FOR PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT	
	NUMBER	PER CENT	NUMBER	PER CENT
ALL PAYMENTS CLASSIFIED*	190,250	100.0	20,422	100.0
LESS THAN \$1.00	-	-	25	0.1
\$ 1.00 - \$ 1.99	-	-	50	0.2
\$ 2.00 - \$ 2.99	-	-	634	3.1
\$ 3.00 - \$ 3.99	1,129	0.6	2,140	10.5
\$ 4.00 - \$ 4.99	1,565	0.8	2,561	12.5
\$ 5.00 - \$ 5.99	10,031	5.3	2,647	13.0
\$ 6.00 - \$ 6.99	13,886	7.3	2,685	13.2
\$ 7.00 - \$ 7.99	20,763	10.9	2,394	11.7
\$ 8.00 - \$ 8.99	28,548	15.0	1,942	9.5
\$ 9.00 - \$ 9.99	22,971	12.1	1,598	7.8
\$10.00 - \$10.99	18,527	9.7	1,211	5.9
\$11.00 - \$11.99	14,018	7.4	835	4.1
\$12.00 - \$12.99	10,204	5.4	799	3.9
\$13.00 - \$13.99	7,731	4.1	441	2.2
\$14.00 - \$14.99	5,796	3.0	460	2.3
\$15.00	35,081	18.4	-	-

*IRREGULAR PAYMENTS WERE NOT CLASSIFIED BY SIZE. SUCH PAYMENTS ARE FINAL PAYMENTS WHICH ARE LESS THAN THE WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT BECAUSE THEY CONSTITUTE ALL THAT THE CLAIMANT HAS LEFT IN BENEFIT RIGHTS FOR THAT BENEFIT YEAR.

DISQUALIFICATION OF CLAIMANTS
BY REASON FOR DISQUALIFICATION

1941	TOTAL	VOLUNTARY QUITTING	DISCHARGE FOR MISCONDUCT	REFUSAL OF SUITABLE WORK	LABOR DISPUTE	UNAVAIL- ABLE FOR WORK	OTHER
JANUARY	206	70	70	10	0	24	32
FEBRUARY	223	84	68	23	0	30	18
MARCH	322	112	74	34	40	50	12
APRIL	337	116	96	31	2	64	26
MAY	513	199	116	69	0	99	30
JUNE	471	171	93	67	0	106	34
JULY	507	213	86	58	0	121	29
AUGUST	775	271	151	121	12	191	29
SEPTEMBER	1,193	291	162	89	434	180	37

LOCAL OFFICE DISTRIBUTION OF INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS
JULY - SEPTEMBER 1941

LOCAL OFFICE	INITIAL CLAIMS			CONTINUED CLAIMS		
	3RD QUARTER 1941	PER CENT CHANGE FROM		3RD QUARTER 1941	PER CENT CHANGE FROM	
		2ND QUARTER 1941	3RD QUARTER 1940		2ND QUARTER 1941	3RD QUARTER 1940
STATE TOTAL	41,412	+ 28.8	+ 20.4	272,585	+ 78.4	- 16.5
ARCADIA	993	+ 90.2	- 26.0	7,323	+ 81.6	- 41.1
BRADENTON	1,038	+ 153.2	- 2.8	6,684	+ 206.2	- 13.3
DAYTONA BEACH	459	+ 76.5	+ 15.3	2,378	+ 52.9	- 8.8
FORT LAUDERDALE	784	+ 4.3	+ 71.2	4,497	+ 21.7	+ 46.7
FORT PIERCE	731	+ 26.5	+ 15.3	7,304	+ 310.1	- 3.3
GAINESVILLE	882	+ 47.7	+ 42.7	4,632	+ 95.0	- 7.3
JACKSONVILLE	3,658	+ 7.6	+ 37.3	22,716	+ 34.8	- 17.6
KEY WEST	91	+ 54.2	- 24.2	2,777	+ 57.7	- 9.6
LAKELAND	3,190	+ 72.7	+ 43.3	22,078	+ 256.6	- 21.8
LEESBURG	1,308	+ 150.0	- 10.5	7,817	+ 314.9	- 41.2
MARIANNA	419	- 16.9	- 7.5	2,910	+ 25.5	- 12.6
MIAMI	4,645	- 20.6	+ 31.3	38,259	+ 3.1	+ 9.9
OCALA	822	+ 37.5	- 13.6	4,623	+ 132.2	- 34.8
ORLANDO	3,880	+ 60.5	+ 36.6	21,457	+ 236.5	- 37.5
PANAMA CITY	170	- 19.4	- 42.0	1,208	- 30.8	- 55.3
PENSACOLA	652	+ 6.4	- 5.2	4,675	+ 9.3	- 31.2
ST. AUGUSTINE	353	+ 24.7	+ 30.3	1,790	+ 47.1	+ 7.6
ST. PETERSBURG	1,623	+ 25.0	+ 22.6	13,111	+ 104.7	- 2.5
TALLAHASSEE	1,487	+ 28.6	+ 22.3	8,666	+ 54.1	- 31.4
TAMPA	3,747	+ 55.5	+ 16.4	24,510	+ 27.0	- 24.3
WEST PALM BEACH	1,064	- 11.3	+ 24.4	8,636	+ 42.5	+ 13.7
WINTER HAVEN	4,588	+ 141.2	+ 11.7	33,106	+ 492.3	- 13.5
LIABLE STATE	4,828	+ 1.6	+ 37.0	23,628	+ 69.4	+ 1.8

LOCAL OFFICE DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS*
JULY - SEPTEMBER 1941

LOCAL OFFICE	NUMBER OF PAYMENTS			AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS		
	3RD QUARTER 1941	PER CENT CHANGE FROM		3RD QUARTER 1941	PER CENT CHANGE FROM	
		2ND QUARTER 1941	3RD QUARTER 1940		2ND QUARTER 1941	3RD QUARTER 1940
STATE TOTAL	217,875	+ 101.7	- 14.7	\$2,102,401.29	+ 88.6	- 14.9
ARCADIA	5,398	+ 114.2	- 30.9	49,307.79	+ 105.4	- 33.7
BRADENTON	5,106	+ 196.0	- 11.1	43,417.50	+ 174.5	- 12.6
DAYTONA BEACH	1,616	+ 73.8	- 17.0	16,847.00	+ 66.2	- 17.7
FORT LAUDERDALE	3,599	+ 45.2	+ 69.5	34,740.50	+ 27.2	+ 60.4
FORT PIERCE	5,637	+ 494.6	- 11.6	53,404.00	+ 429.0	- 20.3
GAINESVILLE	3,794	+ 129.1	- 9.4	34,231.00	+ 128.3	+ 4.4
JACKSONVILLE	18,281	+ 51.2	- 19.6	177,124.50	+ 54.6	- 13.9
KEY WEST	314	+ 57.0	+ 4.3	3,026.50	+ 53.6	+ 23.4
LAKELAND	17,098	+ 357.4	- 26.5	150,835.50	+ 325.2	- 32.0
LEESBURG	5,694	+ 402.1	- 42.6	48,501.00	+ 336.6	- 45.9
MARIANNA	2,486	+ 41.3	- 15.5	20,789.50	+ 50.3	- 13.1
MIAMI	33,006	+ 20.8	+ 26.2	368,641.00	+ 8.7	+ 25.7
OCALA	4,298	+ 159.7	- 21.7	36,918.00	+ 150.3	- 17.1
ORLANDO	15,809	+ 291.2	- 41.9	144,671.00	+ 269.7	- 46.7
PANAMA CITY	1,133	- 27.4	- 53.4	10,864.50	- 19.4	- 51.7
PENSACOLA	4,071	+ 16.6	- 28.9	35,090.50	+ 9.4	- 26.4
ST. AUGUSTINE	1,556	+ 79.3	+ 7.8	15,526.50	+ 74.4	+ 17.9
ST. PETERSBURG	11,302	+ 146.1	+ 8.1	105,301.50	+ 121.9	+ 2.9
TALLAHASSEE	6,894	+ 50.4	- 35.0	57,152.00	+ 66.2	- 27.2
TAMPA	19,039	+ 22.7	- 25.6	176,248.00	+ 32.6	- 24.0
WEST PALM BEACH	7,269	+ 74.7	+ 17.6	73,521.00	+ 57.1	+ 17.3
WINTER HAVEN	27,647	+ 666.6	- 10.0	259,633.00	+ 661.6	- 17.7
MULTI-STATE	16,328	+ 117.8	+ 6.8	185,309.50	+ 102.6	+ 6.2

*DURING SEPTEMBER CHECKS ISSUED IN THE PROCESS OF FRAUD RECOVERY WERE NO LONGER CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL OFFICE. SINCE 319 CHECKS FOR \$1,977.00 WERE ISSUED IN THE FRAUD RECOVERY PROCESS, STATE TOTALS FOR THE NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS WILL BE SHORT BY THESE AMOUNTS.

Benefit Rights:

The benefit rights of those workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation Law are determined by their earnings in covered employment during a two-year period known as their base period. The end of the base period precedes the date of the claim by from three to six months. In order to be eligible for unemployment benefits a worker must have earned at least \$200 in covered employment during his base period and must have had these earnings distributed in at least three different calendar quarters. All claimants for benefits must register for work with the Employment Service and serve a waiting period of one week between the date of the filing of an eligible claim and the first week of compensable unemployment. Benefit payments are made on a weekly basis with the amount paid varying from \$5 to \$15 per week, depending upon the amount earned during the quarter of highest earnings in the base period. The total amount of these payments which an unemployed worker can receive in any 52 week period is limited to sixteen times his weekly benefit amount or one-sixth of his base period earnings, whichever is the lesser. However, any worker who is eligible for any benefits is eligible for at least six weeks of benefits.

Disqualification for Benefits:

Workers who voluntarily quit their jobs without good cause or who are discharged for misconduct are subject to having to serve up to twelve additional waiting weeks before reaching the compensable stage. If a claimant fails without good

cause to apply for suitable work when so directed by the Employment Service or to accept suitable work, he is also subject to disqualification resulting in having to serve additional waiting weeks and to possible reduction in benefit rights.

Financing of Benefit Payments:

The benefit payments are financed by a pay roll tax upon employers of eight or more workers who offer non-exempt employment. This tax is 2.7% of their pay roll up to the first \$3,000 paid any individual. Beginning in 1942 a variation in this pay roll tax will be permitted in accordance with the employers' employment experience as measured by benefit payments to their employees. The possible tax rates under this plan are 1.7%, 2.2%, and 2.7%. Should the funds available for benefit payments fall to \$12,000,000 at the end of any calendar quarter, this tax structure will be abrogated and every employer will pay at the standard rate of 2.7% for the remainder of the year, or for the ensuing year if such a condition exists at the end of a calendar year.

Administrative Funds:

Funds for the administration of the Florida unemployment compensation system are received from the Federal Government (and the bulk of the funds for the administration of the Employment Service). However, the Federal Government also collects a pay roll tax of .3% from practically all of the employers who are subject to the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law, i. e., those subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

LOCAL OFFICES
of the
Florida State Employment Service

ARCADIA

10-11 Arcade Building
W. M. Williams, Mgr.

BRADENTON

1322 Sixth Avenue
J. C. Leach, Mgr.

DAYTONA BEACH

121 Orange Avenue
H. R. Moss, Mgr.

FORT LAUDERDALE

Maxwell Arcade
J. N. Blount, Mgr.

FORT PIERCE

127 South Second Street
H. C. Deen, Mgr.

GAINESVILLE

133 South Pleasant Street
Robt. C. Simmons, Mgr.

JACKSONVILLE

White Office
8-10 East Bay Street
Colored Office
715 W. Adams Street
W. J. Zoeller, Mgr.

KEY WEST

314 Simonton Street
William V. Little, Mgr.

LAKELAND

215 South Tennessee Street
C. C. Miller, Mgr.

LEESBURG

First Federal Building
Arthur W. Nichols, Mgr.

MARIANNA

Caledonia Street
Tom L. Olive, Mgr.

MIAMI

White Office
229 N. E. First Street
Colored Office
922 N. W. Fifth Avenue
J. H. Callahan, Jr., Mgr.

OCALA

Jefferson and Magnolia
Gordon W. Reap, Mgr.

ORLANDO

22 East Pine Street
G. M. Simmons, Mgr.

PANAMA CITY

4th Street and Luverne Ave.
John A. Stringer, Mgr.

PENSACOLA

400 South Palafox Street
John H. Boschen, Mgr.

ST. AUGUSTINE

300 Exchange Bank Building
J. L. Stubbs, Mgr.

ST. PETERSBURG

White Office
411 Ninth Street North
Colored Office
828 First Avenue, North
H. E. Spaulding, Mgr.

TALLAHASSEE

213 East Tennessee Street
H. R. VanBrunt, Mgr.

TAMPA

White Office
301 Franklin Street
Colored Office
110 E. Fortune Street
L. F. Shebel, Mgr.

WEST PALM BEACH

123 Datura Street
Allison T. French, Mgr.

WINTER HAVEN

404 Sixth Street, N. W.
Robert L. Coleman, Mgr.